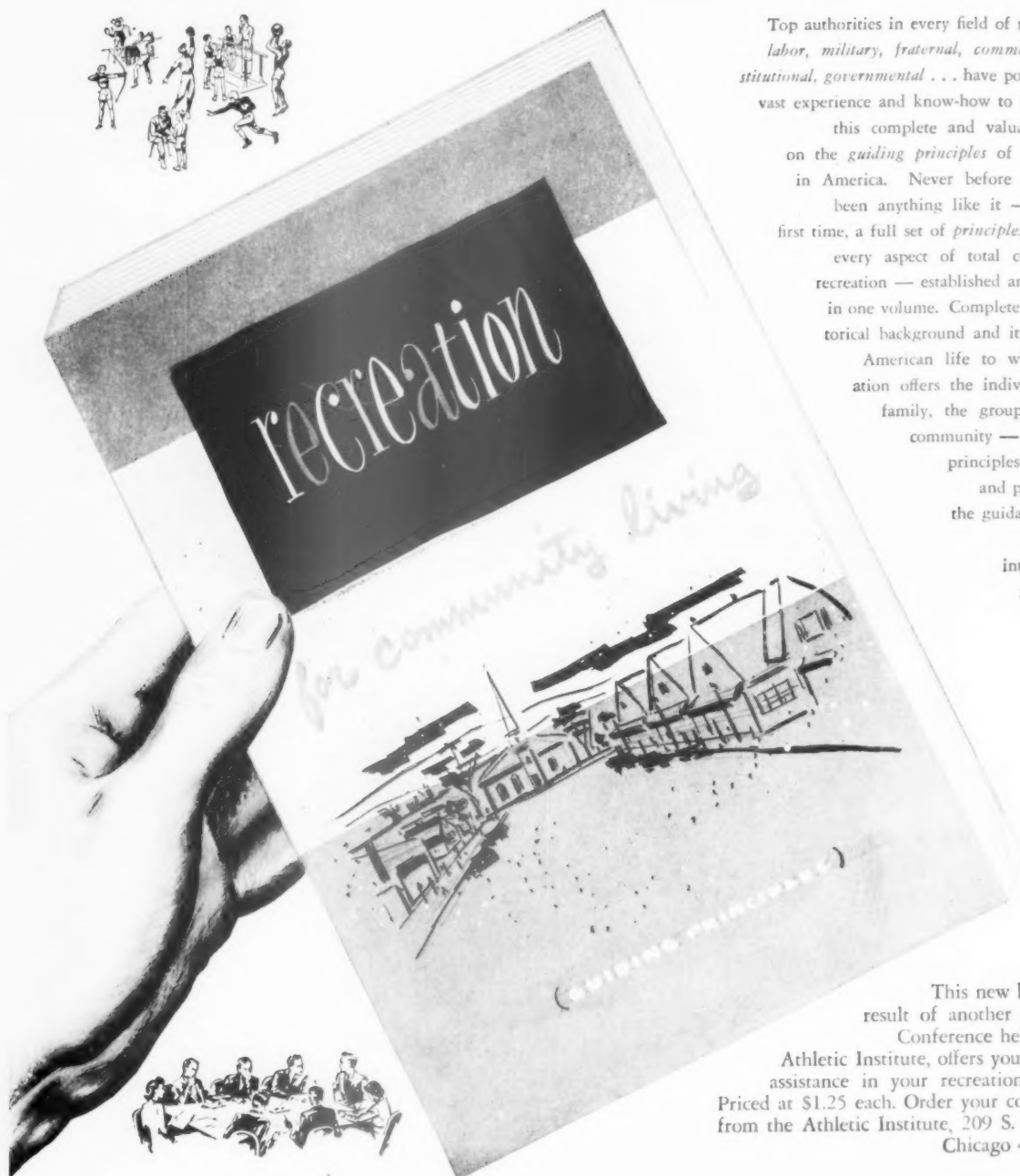


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A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF ATHLETICS, RECREATION AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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The background of the advertisement is a dense collage of Louisville Slugger baseball bats. Each bat is labeled with a player's name and the words "GENUINE" and "LOUISVILLE SLUGGER". The players shown include: Domini, Beto Avila, Gus Bernal, Johnny Banny Wyszotek, Nelson Fox, Luke Easter, Ferris Fain, George Kell, Rickie Wright, Ted Williams, Ed Duke, Monte Irvin, Larry Brown, Eddie Robinson, Mickey Vernon, and Alvin Karpis. Each bat also features the "125 HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO. MADE IN U.S.A." oval trade mark.

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BATS
HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

First IN BASEBALL and SOFTBALL



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

CONTENTS

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BUSINESS MANAGER, ROSE JAY SCHWARTZ

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER

Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

Vol. XLVI Price 35 Cents No. 4

On the Cover

Cool September evenings enhance the recreation value of friendly gatherings around a fireplace, as evidenced by the contented expressions of these young people toasting marshmallows. Fields and woods now carry the promise of Fall, and boys and girls take their last fling in the out-of-doors before settling down to their studies. Photo by courtesy of Department of Conservation, State of Tennessee.

Next Month

With the crisp air of "bright blue" October comes new vigor and the desire to bring zip to our recreation programs with new ideas and new activities. Watch for this issue of RECREATION, for just the right suggestions. Among the program articles, "Recipes for Fun" will offer specific games for an international party on United Nations Day (October 24); "Radio for Amateurs" will explain how a recreation department revived a lagging program with a new idea; and "Reading Is Recreation" will carry suggestions for Book Week (November 16 to 22). Halloween will receive further attention, and even Christmas planning enters the picture.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

A Service Organization Supported by Voluntary Contributions

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Affiliate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all nonprofit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily the provision or promotion of recreation services or which include recreation as an important part of their total program and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Active Associate Membership

Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Contributors

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

Things You Should Know . .

► **THE COURT CASE ON BLACKTOP SURFACING** for playground areas has been won by the city of Los Angeles. The case grew out of two recent deaths which occurred after falls on hard-surfaced areas. The evidence seemed to point to the fact that . . . how you land is more significant than what you fall on, in determining the severity of injury . . .

► **THE LOCATION AND ACQUISITION OF PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS** was one of the subjects discussed at one-day institutes on municipal planning conducted in five Wisconsin cities during March by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities in cooperation with the State Planning Division.

► **A NEW SPECIAL DEFENSE PUBLICATION, *Community Recreation for Defense Workers***, is now available free from the National Recreation Association. This is the third in a series, and a companion piece to *Emergency Recreation Services in Civil Defense* and *Off-Post Recreation for the Armed Forces*.

► **ERRATA.** In the article, "Blacktop for Apparatus Areas," on page 19 of the April 1952 issue of RECREATION, the following correction should be made in the table under point number 9: heading of last column of figures should be changed to read "Number Not Installed on Blacktop." This correction will be made on reprints. Our apologies.

► **A STUDY OF PUBLIC RECREATION PROPERTIES, PROGRAM AND INTER-AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS** in the city of Philadelphia has recently been completed by the National Recreation Association.

► **A RECREATIONAL THERAPY SECTION** of the Recreation Division of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, was organized at the April 1952 convention of that organization, "to provide additional opportunities for recreation personnel at public and private hospitals, training and boarding schools for the exceptional and the mentally retarded, rehabilitation centers and camps, to become and remain well-informed on trends and developments

in the field of recreation therapy."

► **CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE MICHIGAN INTER-AGENCY COUNCIL FOR RECREATION** became assured for the immediate future when the Michigan Legislature, at its regular session, voted the council an appropriation of \$11,498 for the fiscal year ending June 1953. The Inter-Agency Council for Recreation was originally experimental, designed to coordinate the services of all state agencies having an interest in recreation, and was supported by funds made available from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. There are inter-agency committees and councils in a number of states, but Michigan becomes the first state to appropriate funds specifically for an interagency organization.

► **PROVING THAT SOME COMMUNITIES ARE PLACING A HIGH VALUE ON PARKS** comes the news that Johnstown, Pennsylvania, recently rejected a proposal to sell a park tract as a site for a new school.

► **A SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPRINT OF "A Study of Public Golf Course Operation,"** from the May 1952 issue of RECREATION, explaining the chart in that article, is now available from the National Recreation Association.

► **A MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE FOR NATIONAL COOPERATION IN AQUATICS** is scheduled for October 30 to November 1, at Yale University. Its theme will be Leadership in Aquatics. The program will include work group discussions, pool demonstrations and general sessions. One of the work groups will consider principles in planning and constructing swimming pools.

► **AT A MEETING OF THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL**, to be held on October 19 in Chicago, there will be a panel discussion of the subject, Playground Surfacing. This topic will also be discussed at the conference of the American Institute of Park Executives, to be held in Montreal, September 15 to 18.

► **A NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RECREATION RESEARCH** has just been appointed and will hold its first

meeting at the National Recreation Congress in Seattle.

► **THE ATHLETIC INSTITUTE** has announced the early fall publication of a booklet entitled: "Recreation for Community Living," which was developed at the National Workshop on Recreation held in May. Some thirty or so outstanding recreation leaders, including a representative of the NRA, participated in the workshop.

► **A PRELIMINARY REPORT, *Conclusions and Suggested Principles***, has been prepared by the Committee on Highly Organized Competitive Sports and Athletics for Boys Twelve and Under. This has been sent to recreation and park executives for study, and will be presented for discussion at the meeting on Midget Athletics, at the Seattle National Recreation Congress.

► **AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE PARKS**, to be held in Rapid City, South Dakota, September 14 to 18, an address will be delivered by Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the NRA, on the subject of Off-Post Recreation in State Parks.

► **THE 6TH NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS OF JAPAN** was attended in August by Tom Rivers, Assistant Executive Director of the NRA, as a representative of the association.

Position Open

The Civil Service Commission of Los Angeles County, California, will soon announce a nation-wide, open competitive examination for the position of Recreation Superintendent for the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. It is hoped that candidates with administrative experience in the recreation field will be attracted to this position, which heads all recreation activities of the department. Salary at present is \$545 a month.

The examination will be both written and oral, with three distinguished recreation specialists participating in the selection. It has been planned to schedule interviews in Los Angeles and in Seattle before, during, and after the National Recreation Congress.

The commission has stressed that it will not be necessary to come to Los Angeles for the written portion of the examination and urges all those interested in securing further information to write to the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, 501 North Main Street, Los Angeles 12, California.



Funday

Sirs:

I have had some very pleasant correspondence with Mr. A. Wilson Lloyd of the Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers. After receiving a trick book from Mr. Lloyd, we had so much "fun" with it, that the idea occurred to me that—as there are so many special days celebrated nationally—why not a "funday?" That is what these card games are.

I wrote to Mr. Lloyd, jotting down my suggestion and, to my surprise, I received a letter from him, saying that he had read the letter to his association and my suggestion had been received with interest. He then wrote that it would be better for your company to develop the idea, since you develop an interest in other activities besides cards.

MRS. PETER SCHAFER, *Valley Stream, New York.*

"I Am A Stranger"

Sirs:

Hello! I am a stranger to you, so I am a Hobo-Vagabond. You are a stranger to me, so you are a Hobo to me. I have been a Hobo for forty years out of fifty-five and I suppose I will continue being a Hobo-Vagabond, which is all my own fault. I cannot blame anyone else—Not the folks, School, Church or Community—for it's all my own Ploting in my youth. It is a life I love to live—free from Care of Someone else. I don't have many

Friends and I don't need many. Just twenty-five friends is all I have, and they supply me with all the faults about myself. I couldn't trust anyone—not even my own Folks or relations, church or anyone in the Local Community, I Dought if anyone in the State or United States. When you can't trust your own, how can you trust anyone else? Usury, Thief and Conspiracy work against you. Sports, Entertainment and Amusement! Will that solve the difficulty? I will try it out this year and see what results.

HARRY E. LEATHERWOOD, *Dodge City, Kansas.*

● The above letter is reproduced exactly as received. Perhaps our hobo friend will visit your town.—Ed.

Army Request

Sirs:

Captain Mills, of the Army Special Services at Guam Hall, asked if it might be possible to get one thousand reprints of two articles in the March issue of RECREATION: "Some Thoughts on Being a Recreation Leader," by Helen Dauncey (page 543) and "Community Leaders Use Your Initiative," by Sherwood Gates (page 553). He would like to use them in connection with the training of leaders in Special Services.

GEORGE E. DICKIE, *Executive Secretary, Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation, Washington, D.C.*

● These requested reprints have been supplied.—Ed.

Suggestions

Sirs:

I would like to make the following suggestions as added features to the wonderful service rendered by the National Recreation Association to all its members.

1. Leather binders that will hold twelve issues of the RECREATION magazine, with the last issue carrying an index of the contents of the previous magazines for that year.

2. A calendar of future events for all recreation directors, that will include all holidays, as well as reminders to start work on various activities scheduled, and one that would have at least one special event per month or a special event for each age group per month, with the events to fit into the season—as the baseball league for the baseball season and softball for softball season, and so on. This could be sold to the recreation workers at a profit to the National Recreation Association.

3. I would like to see you continue sending out the nine by five and one-half inch bulletins that are suitable for filing. I have always found them chock-full of good information that makes a ready reference for our directors.

BEN YORK, *Director of Recreation, West Palm Beach, Florida.*

● Prices for leather binders are being investigated. Our last issue of our fiscal year—March—always carries an index for the year. We would like to remind readers, here, of the *Calendar of Holidays and Special Days* (MP 412) available from the association for twenty-five cents.—Ed.

Recreation

Sirs:

Many times, when appearing as speakers before civic groups, parent-teacher associations and other organizations, recreation superintendents, directors or staff supervisors have been asked the following: "What thoughts are uppermost in the mind of a recreation leader in preparing a recreation program?" or "How shall we, as an organization, and the public, define the word 'Recreation'?" Recently, when preparing notes for such an appearance, these thoughts were foremost in my mind, and in endeavoring to com-

bine the two questions and present a clear definition, the following method was used:

- R**—Resolve to develop a sound program.
- E**—Evaluate the needs of your community carefully.
- C**—Create hobbies and fun for the entire family.
- R**—Relax and use your leisure time for your own pleasure.
- E**—Enjoy the pleasant programs in your community.
- A**—Ask others to participate with you.
- T**—Tell your community of your recreation plans.
- I**—Instill civic spirit in all persons you meet.
- O**—Older groups as well as young people need recreation. Don't forget them.
- N**—New ideas are always needed. Use them whenever it is possible.

AL HILEMAN, *Director, Proctor Recreation Center, Peoria, Illinois.*

School Planning

Sirs:

The article on this subject which appeared in your January, 1952, issue is timely and interesting.

I would like to add the name of Birmingham high school of Birmingham, Michigan, as one of the new schools which was planned for meeting community and recreation needs as well as those which are traditional in nature. In addition to class and special activity sections, a native woods, four hundred-car parking lot, little theatre, patio, greenhouse, athletic area, library, cafeteria, physical education unit and lobby are included in the over-all design. This is one way in which a small city (under 20,000) is attempting to meet the needs of a modern community. Although the three and one-half million dollar structure will not be completed until the natatorium and auditorium units are provided, some sections of the building are now available.

FRANK WHITNEY, *Recreation Director, Birmingham, Michigan.*

We Take Issue

Sirs:

We read with a great deal of inter-



Authenticity is major factor in selecting children best depicting Twain's characters.

est the article, "Young Anglers," appearing in the April, 1952, issue of RECREATION. We, here in Denver, Colorado, wish to congratulate the people of San Jose who had a part in their juvenile fishing rodeo, but we do take issue with them for the photograph of the prize winner for the best Becky Thatcher outfit.

Since 1948, the municipal recreation department, City and County of Denver, has been conducting a Huckleberry Finn Day, which each year is co-sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the *Rocky Mountain News*. Huckleberry Finn Day is incorporated under the provisions of the Colorado statutes; and its object is instituting, furthering, fostering, protecting, improving and promoting the interests, ideals and education of boys and girls through the observance of an annual celebration commemorating Huckleberry Finn, Becky Thatcher, Tom Sawyer and other fictional characters appearing in Mark Twain's stories.

We have done a great deal of research and study of all characters, as portrayed by Mark Twain. To quote a few facts about Becky Thatcher, we find she was a lady in all manners and mannerisms. Becky is pictured as a blonde, pudgy, blue-eyed, little girl with yellow hair in pigtails and bangs. In that day, little girls' skirts were long and full and they wore pantalettes and sunbonnets. Above all else, Becky Thatcher was afraid of fish and fish-worms, and—being a lady—would never so much as touch a fish pole, let alone be seen barefooted, wearing pants and a straw hat, as portrayed by the prize winner for the best Becky Thatcher outfit.



Denver's little Becky Thatcher "ladies."

Denver, Colorado, is justly proud of its annual Huckleberry Finn Day, which attracts four to five thousand participants and many thousands more of spectators each year. All boy and girl contestants are urged to read the writings of Mark Twain, in order to be familiar with the points upon which the judges select the most authentic Huck Finn and Becky Thatcher. We do have a responsibility for authenticity in any promotion, don't we? Not wishing the beloved Mark Twain to turn over in his grave because of the way his Becky has been portrayed, we are enclosing photographs of Denver's Becky Thatcher, authentic in details.

J. EARL SCHLUPP, *Director of Recreation, City and County of Denver.*

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WALTER L. LUKENS
3611 S. Wakefield Street, Arlington, Va.

SOME WEEKS AGO I was asked if during my years of research into what happened among the active elements in our fighting lines in the Pacific, Europe and Korea, I had found any correlation between the extent of the individual's participation in sport and his readiness to give fully of himself when the last chips were down.

By the measuring stick which should apply within the armed services, the fault in us is not that we have too much organized sport but too little. A large and continuing sampling of this question was made at Fort Knox about four years ago. It was found that among American youth getting into adulthood, fifty-six per cent had never participated in a team game! Yet, war, as Field Marshall Sir Archibald Wavell wrote in his *Leaders and Leadership*, can only be compared to a "rough and brutal team game."

How do men generate unity of action? We yak-yak in baseball and slap the other guy in football to let him know we are with him. And so his strength grows apace. It is no different in war. Silence betokens fear, and its grip can only be broken when someone regains his voice and thereby stimulates others to sound off.

At Burton Island, during the invasion of the Marshalls, we saw a company go to pieces under Japanese fire until one man, Sergeant Deini, suddenly realized that his outfit was dying from paralysis of the vocal chords. He began yelling, kept it up for one and one-half hours, and pulled the company out of it. Deini had been a semipro ballplayer in San Francisco.

This one graphic example set many of us thinking. In World War I, our troops had been a noisy gang, they yelled as if full of the old college hustle. But this quality had disappeared in between wars. The restraint seemed unnatural in our World War II fighting, and it seemed plain that it was sapping our power.

So a change was made, and "something new," yet very old, was added. Our men were taught to yell again in the spirit of a team; yell anything, college cheers, Comanche war whoops, wolf howls, or Chinese profanity—but yell. In my judgment, nothing has paid off more greatly during the fighting in

Korea. There are even some actions of record which our troops have won more by their pandemonic yelling than by the killing effect of their weapons.

Sports, War Both Stress Team Play

In some degree, every person who comes to admire the quality in sport which enables a group of highly-skilled individuals to subordinate themselves to the need for smooth, collected action, becomes receptive to the same controlling idea in his participation with others. He has accepted the belief that being a member of a team is better than achieving as an individual.

But team play is something which must be taught in an army, as on the ball field. Men do not come by it naturally. Its basic technique is voluntary cooperation and submission to the interests of the group.

When we mobilize, whence come the men who are able, by their leading, to convert into dynamic force the static interest of the great majority?

To a far greater extent than college presidents appreciate, or even the generals understand, not having measured it, they come from the playing fields of this nation. There are not enough old sergeants to spread around, and besides, they specialize mainly in the mechanics of their trade.

War's small picture is a series of end runs, off-tackle bucks and center rushes, and if the team does not hold together during each play, it loses yardage and the ball changes hands.

One major difference between infantry fighting and any other team game is that the contest almost invariably begins with a withering, or evaporation, of the team spirit and action. It is bound to be so when men's lives are directly in danger.

Engendering Team Spirit

The prevailing problem in the first quarter is to shake men loose from their somber personal thoughts and revitalize their essential bonds of unity. That is an hour which calls for strong individualism, directed, however, toward the restoration of team play. One man takes positive action; his example breaks the spell of fear, and because of it, many others see that action is their salvation. In this way, the team

A Guest Editorial

SPORTS

finds itself, and out of chaos comes unity.

As a military matter, probably not the least of the values inherent in organized sport's accent on team play is that the individual, once won to the principle, becomes more capable of high personal initiative when the circumstances require it.

Sports That Teach Throwing Are Priceless

During the crisis of last winter's campaign against the Chinese in Korea, the youngsters in our infantry line had to become strong grenadiers almost overnight. In the earlier fighting the North Koreans made indifferent use of the grenade. So it didn't matter much that our troops lacked thorough training with that weapon, and that we had proceeded somewhat on the theory that any American youngster can heave a rock or a snowball, and, therefore, converting him to a grenadier was as easy as rolling off a log.

When the Chinese entered the war, they published a secret training paper, saying that all Americans were terrorized by grenades and could always be whipped if the grenade was made the main weapon in the assault line.

That was a pipe-dream, but this handicap didn't keep them from proceeding with the idea. When they first charged us in Korea, their assault waves were loaded with grenades of the "potato masher" type, which they might be able to throw as far as fifteen yards.

What they lacked in range, however, they compensated for in numbers. Every man was carrying from five to eight of these missiles, and in the situ-

and WAR*

By S. L. A. Marshall

ation, our troops either had to set up an effective grenade counter in a hurry, or be blown out of Korea.

But if a man hasn't been a strong "thrower" during several years of his life, he can't be made into one just because the army wills it. He might acquire that knack in baseball, or as a forward-passer in football, or even from long play in basketball or with a discus. But he has to get it from somewhere, or he will lack range, his arm won't stand up and he has no confidence that he can hit the target.

So it was interesting to see how the infantry of the Eighth Army met this need empirically.

As soon as the issue permitted it, all of the men began to carry grenades—usually two, sometimes three; but in any action where strong grenading was needed, the work of the group came to revolve around one man—the best arm in the crowd, made so by experience, either in baseball or football. He would do the "bombing." The others acted as a bucket line, passing their grenades to him, and cheering while he heaved.

A loaded grenade weighs between sixteen and twenty-two ounces, depending upon the type. Any green hand can lob it twenty yards or so and maybe get within five yards of what he wants to hit, if his arm isn't shaking. But a man accustomed to the ball field can usually get it out thirty-five yards, and practically peg it home.

Those few extra yards, which the seasoned thrower has over the non-athlete, could mean the difference between a dead center heave which knocks the Chinese from the crest of a hill position and a short throw which

rolls back upon one's own people. And the extra yardage is only one among many advantages. When it's almost second nature to you to pick up something and heave it, you'll do it instinctively with less counting of the risk.

Take the action of Cpl. Don Crawford and Pfc. James C. Curcio, Jr., Baker Company, Ninth Infantry Regiment. In the battle of the Chongchon one year ago, they were with nine other men of the mortar platoon who became surrounded by two hundred Chinese. The eleven men were on a knoll not more than twenty feet across.

For two hours, the Chinese kept grenading the knoll from a distance of thirty feet. In that time, sixty grenades fell within the group. Crawford and Curcio, both of them ballplayers, appointed themselves a committee of two to keep the position cleared. During the two hours, they caught or fielded approximately forty of the "hot" grenades and pitched them back into the

are each a part of it.

Hitting the Dirt

There is one thing else—in baseball and football, particularly, a man must learn how to hit the dirt, and he spends many of his most worthwhile moments in hard contact with the unyielding face of Mother Earth. There is something very fundamental about this. All of us walk the earth, but few of us learn to grovel in it, hit it and slide into it, without finding the experience unpleasant.

A frontline fighter has to do all of these things. Earth is his final protector. When he bounds forward to a new position under fire, his life rests on his ability to keep low, like a halfback hitting a line, and to close the last few yards with a headlong slide.

Knowing how to fall, how to roll and how to hug earth is as essential to a fighter as knowing how to run when it's suicide to walk. He will not get a final conviction of these things on the

S. L. A. MARSHALL, military critic of *The Detroit News*, was recently described by the *Combat Forces Journal* of the United States Army as "the greatest living reporter of combat." He has a broader experience with a greater variety of battle situations than any contemporary, and holds the rank of brigadier-general. He is a former sports writer, editor and polo expert.

Chinese lines. That's the kind of stuff I'm talking about: you can't beat it.

Everything Done on Field of Sport Conditions a Soldier

Your average team player possibly never devotes a moment to thinking of the special values which come of playing the game, and wherein these values facilitate his adjustment when he enters a life-and-death contest. But nearly everything he has done on the sport field has conditioned him in one way or another to meet the final test a little more easily than the man who never got beyond the sidelines.

I have seen hundreds of American youngsters so badly smeared during combat that they had good reason to quit the fight, but didn't even know the meaning of the word. The great majority of these dihardes got that way in sports. Too, there is an elementary know-how which comes of passing a ball around, swinging a bat or wielding a mallet. Muscular coordination, strengthening of the hands, quickness of eye and conquest of fear

playing field, because combat is a trifle more urgent. But there is no better preparatory school than the way of the team player who starts on the sandlots and stays with the game through early manhood.

Our Legs Need Work

On the whole, however, we have not done very well by ourselves. The majority of American young men are not physically fit. Our main weakness is in the legs, because as a nation we have almost forgotten how to use them.

Our colleges, schools generally, and the rest of our institutions, have held all too lightly what organized sport can do for a people and how mass physical fitness relates to national survival. In team play, a man learns to play the game for its own sake, and not for personal vainglory. Finally, it is this same spirit which holds together an infantry company in the face of the enemy. Real contending power comes of each man's love for his comrades, and not of his hate for the other side.

*Condensed from series in *The Detroit News*, January, 1952.

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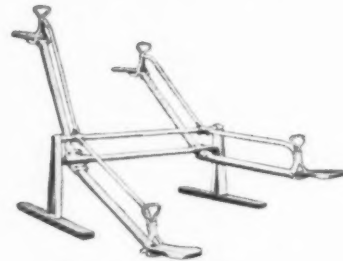
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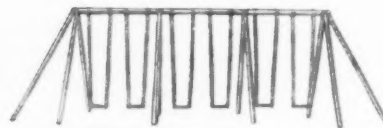
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How one California city put vitality into its program for young people...

A Youth Council

R. J. MacDonald

What things do teen-age boys and girls want to do? How can they be helped to fulfill their desires?

Teen-age leadership is Santa Barbara's answer to how to develop the richest recreation program for this age group.

In official capacities, coordinated with the city recreation commission, a youth council plans and administers projects and parties for the young people. The Santa Barbara Recreation Department Youth Council, made up of nine members, is elected for one year by popular vote from teen-agers still in high school. Both public high and parochial schools are represented. Those wishing to be nominated on the election ballot must first secure the names of fifty other teen-agers in the community who are membership card holders in the recreation department.

Duties of a youth council officer include a weekly meeting to plan and organize activities desired and approved by both the youth and adult supervisors, and to consider the conduct of teen-agers at youth council sponsored activities and take any necessary action deemed advisable. These meetings always take into consideration the programs of other youth groups, local junior and senior high schools, churches, and other youth serving agencies. A social calendar of all local events assists the council in planning mass youth activities. Included in the meeting each week is discussion on the management of the youth lounge and fountain, which is operated by members of the council assisted by the two adult advisors of the city recreation department.

Membership in the "Rec" is open to any teen-ager without cost. However, in order to qualify for a card, the applicant must read and discuss with the adult advisors what is expected of him or her. A registration book and membership card are then signed in the presence of the



Youth Council girls seem to enjoy planning annual Tri Counties Teen Conference to be held at Santa Barbara recreation center.

advisor, giving name, address, phone number and age. The only regulation covering all activities is adherence to the basic principles of democracy.

Projects range from fun to finance, and include service activities. Over a period of three years the youth council has honored, at monthly dinners, outstanding citizens or organizations who have contributed to the welfare of youth or of the community. The guests listen to the meeting conducted by the young people, and then are invited to speak. It has promoted good public relations. Each new council, also, entertains members' parents at dinner, which has helped to create greater understanding.

Dances are held weekly or twice weekly. During the football season the weekly after-game dances bring a peak attendance approaching six hundred, which fills the auditorium. By maintaining a "tight door," well-defined standards of behavior and adequate supervision, the dances are

MR. MACDONALD is youth council advisor in Santa Barbara, and manager of the city's annual battle of teen bands. See page 401 of the December 1951 issue of RECREATION.

"Many recreational activities are educational, and vice versa."

Educational and Cultural Activities in Community Centers

Floydell Anderson

IT IS MOST gratifying to note the efforts of workers in community centers to offer a program that transcends purely physical and social activities. These efforts probably can be attributed to several reasons:

(1) Entrance, into the field, of an increasing number of highly qualified workers.

(2) The increasing unpopularity of the idea that the community center fulfills its purpose when it only furnishes shelter during their leisure hours to boys and girls who might otherwise be roaming the streets.

(3) Recognition of the idea, as a fallacy, that participation in sports is a "cure-all" for social maladjustment.

(4) Recognition of the possibilities of the community center when working in cooperation with the school, the church and other community organizations.

The worker who is fortunate enough to be able to travel can observe at firsthand the many fine things being done with the educational and cultural program of the community center. The average worker, however, must feel his way through the dark, because those persons successfully conducting such programs seldom take the time to write about their work. This fact impressed me in a forceful manner when, in 1947, I was brought to the Crispus Attucks Center of York, Pennsylvania, to build and direct a program of educational and cultural activities. Being freshly out of the university, I was confident that the libraries of the area would offer interesting suggestions. True, I found some helpful information, but most of it concerned music and dramatics. Since those early days, I think that I have discovered more avenues to an expanded program, and in sharing them with readers, I am hopeful of inspiring other leaders in the field to write about their

FLOYDELL ANDERSON, who was the director of education, Crispus Attucks Association, York, Pennsylvania, is now executive director of Nepperham Center, Yonkers, N. Y.



The Script Club planning a monthly issue of the C. A. Herald. A house newspaper can be one of the most effective tools in building a program.

work. In such a manner can we build a helpful library.

During the early months at Crispus Attucks, I worked with the idea of bringing prominent speakers to the community, of sponsoring such clubs as the Carter G. Woodson Historical Society and of staging a light opera. It was soon evident, however, that a good speaker was expensive, and the historical society folded after two or three poorly attended meetings. The mere name was enough to scare away the people. As for light opera, there was not enough talent to carry through. At this point it was all too clear that I had to rethink my program. The problems of the community had to be considered, and a program planned that would serve to make conditions better. As the teen-agers frequented the center in greater numbers than other groups, it seemed best to build my program around them.

The common meeting ground for these teen-agers and myself was music. We gathered a large group, some with fair voices—others with none at all. Our first rehearsals were not strenuous. We sang for the love of singing and to become acquainted. At these meetings, it was possible to get some idea of the abilities of individual participants. The nucleus of a club dedicated to a program of educational and cultural activities was formed.

Our first problem was to find a suitable name for the group. We felt that this should be informal and bear no resemblance to the type of program we wanted to put over. The final choice was "Pre-Frats." Instead of the traditional officers—president, vice-president, and so on—

we chose the glorifying titles of supreme commissioner, associate commissioner, commissioner of records and the commissioner of finance. Persons desiring to become members of the club were required to undergo a period of probation and initiation. When the news got around about the mysterious new club for teen-agers, we were swamped with applications for membership.

We next were faced with the problem of providing a program that would be enjoyable, educational, and that would serve some useful purpose in the community. The first project along this line was the sponsoring of educational movies, open to all members of the center. These dealt with the everyday problems faced by boys and girls in our society. Later came group discussions, the topics centered around community problems, proper boy and girl relationships, dating and family problems. In these, we were careful not to invite so-called "authorities" of the community, for we found that with such persons in the room, the boys and girls were not free in expressing their own opinions. These free discussions demonstrated that boys and girls, on their own, can frequently reach the same conclusions as those reached by experts. All discussions were limited to thirty minutes. Too much stress cannot be placed on making each meeting short and to the point.

Another interesting project for the educational program of a community recreation center is a boys' and girls' debate. Each year at Crispus Attucks a timely subject is chosen for this purpose, and the club sponsor holds auditions for participants. Two boys are selected to compete

against two girls. Judges are selected from the ranks of the professional men and women of the city.

As for dramatics, we have organized a group known as the Ki-Yi Club which operates on the same principle as the Pre-Frats. Its main objective is to encourage talent in the community. This does not mean dramatic talent alone. The club is interested in all types of talents that contribute to widening the interests of the patrons of the center. The club itself creates committees to sponsor an art show, a play, an oratorical contest, a talent show. A healthy spirit of competition exists between the Pre-Frats and Ki-Yis.

Most of the work in guidance and citizenship here has been done through our house newspaper, *The C. A. Herald*, published monthly by the Script Club. The *Herald* is a mimeographed publication running from four to eight pages in length. All members of the center are invited to contribute articles, cartoons, jokes and other news items. The monthly editorials are written by the club sponsor, who tries to give useful information in a down-to-earth manner, covering subjects that range from personal health to job finding and job holding. A house newspaper can be a most effective tool in building a program.

I have been told that a community center takes in too much territory when it attempts to give vocational and educational guidance; further, that it is the place of the school to give guidance to the school youth, and of agencies of the federal government to guide out-of-town youth. Even so, our schools are so crowded that at best the counselor can do only a very impersonal type of guidance. For example, one school of two thousand students has only one counselor. By comparison, the community center is small, and it thus gives the staff worker the opportunity to become intimately acquainted with each client and his family. The ideal set-up, then, is a cooperative program of guidance between the school and the community center. The school can furnish information concerning the interests and aptitudes of the students, while the community center can do a good job of encouragement, of pointing out avenues to useful life experiences, and of giving pointers as to how one should go about finding a job, choosing a college or becoming adjusted to some problem in the home. In advocating that the community center should do some guidance work, however, it is assumed that the center possesses qualified leadership.

The club sponsor, who should be a paid staff worker, can be the chief reason for success or failure of an educational and cultural program. If he would have a successful program, he cannot afford to be lazy. He must be willing to put in extra hours of planning. He must have confidence in his abilities and must be able to transfer this confidence to the members of his groups. He should read widely and be ever on the alert for new ideas. He should be a constant source of encouragement to the boys and girls under his supervision. He should not be misled by the dream that boys and girls will accept full responsibility for the program of a club. Boys and girls will work, help with the planning, but it is up to the staff worker to direct their work into channels that will prove most beneficial to them and to the program.

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34th National Recreation Congress

SEPTEMBER 29 — OCTOBER 3, 1952

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Evening Speakers

• The Congress will be opened officially on Monday night when Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director of the National Recreation Association and Chairman of the Congress, welcomes all delegates in the name of the association and turns over the meeting to its chairman, Otto T. Mallery, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the NRA. Greetings will be extended by the Honorable Arthur B. Langlie, Governor of Washington. Governor Langlie's interest in recreation is already widely known. Lieutenant General Robert W. Harper, Commanding General, Air Training Command, United States Air Force, and George Hjelte, General Manager of Recreation and Parks in Los Angeles and Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Services of the National Recreation Association, will address the Congress on the important defense aspects of recreation in this critical year.

Tuesday evening will feature messages from Henrietta A. R. Anderson, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Paul Douglass. Mrs. Anderson is one of the most popular and charming public speakers in the northwest area, and she will have as her topic, "Recreation and the Good Life." Dr. Douglass, well known for the parts he played in the Cleveland and Boston congresses, will apply his famed wit and inspiration to the challenges which confront our movement to recruit, train and place the leaders who are so essential to our continued growth and development.

Wednesday night's speaker will be the Right Reverend Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., Bishop of Olympia, one of the outstanding clergymen, not only of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but of the whole country. T. E. Rivers, Assistant Executive Director of the National Recreation Association, will conclude, just before the Congress, a trip around the world. He will report to the Congress on recreation developments as he observed them in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Lebanon, Pakistan, India, Thailand, the Philippines and Japan, with special attention to the National Recreation Congress of Japan.

In addition to these general evening sessions, there will also be general sessions on Thursday and Friday mornings. Thursday morning's session will feature Joseph Prendergast, who will present a "state of the nation" talk in terms of recreation services. Plans for the closing session of the Congress on Friday morning are not final enough to announce at the time this article is being prepared, but it is safe to say that the closing session will match the high level of information and inspiration which characterizes the other general sessions of the Congress.

The Right
Reverend Stephen
F. Bayne, Jr.



Governor
Arthur B. Langlie



George Hjelte



Lieutenant General
Robert W. Harper



Paul Douglass



Joseph Prendergast



1952 National Recreation Congress

SEPTEMBER 29 — OCTOBER 3, 1952
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

AT YOUR SERVICE

THE EXHIBITORS of the commercial products necessary to a successful recreation program are an important part of every congress; and the privilege of examining their materials at firsthand has always been greatly appreciated by delegates. Each year the exhibitors' cooperation has been most helpful; and they again stand ready, in 1952, to help recreation leaders with suggestions as to what can best fill individual needs. Don't fail to allow time in your schedule for browsing among the gay and colorful displays of brand-new, right-off-the-griddle equipment and ideas. Your old friends among the company representatives will be looking forward to greeting you, and the newcomers to meeting you. The exhibits will be set up in the spacious Spanish Lounge of the Olympic Hotel, and will be opened officially at 9:30 on Monday morning. Representatives of the exhibiting organizations will be in the booths daily throughout the Congress. As was done last year, the Official Program of the Congress will include the names of the representatives of each organization; and upon registering, delegates will receive a pamphlet describing each exhibit.

Seattle, King County and the state of Washington are working on a display depicting some of the reasons people like to live in the Pacific Northwest. The Local Information Booth will be in the exhibit area and it will be staffed at all reasonable hours to provide answers to the many questions which delegates are sure to have about Seattle and vicinity. The American Recreation Society will have its customary booth again this year for the convenience of old and new members.

As we go to press, those companies who have signed up to be with us this year are:

- Dudley Sports Company,
New York City
- Game-Time, Incorporated,
Litchfield, Michigan
- Frost-Woven Wire,
Washington, D. C.
- MacGregor Goldsmith, Incorporated,
Cincinnati 32, Ohio
- Takapart Products Company,
Freeport, New York
- Miracle Whirl Sales Company,
Grinnel, Iowa
- Rec-O-Kut Company,
Long Island City 1, New York
- Wilson Sporting Goods Company,
Chicago, Illinois
- Jamison Manufacturing Company,
Los Angeles 3, California
- Square Dance Associates,
Freeport, New York
- American Bitumuls and Asphalt Company,
Seattle, Washington
- American Playground Device Company
Anderson, Indiana
- Coca Cola Company,
New York City
- J. E. Burke Company,
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
- General Electric Company
Schenectady, New York
- Cleveland Crafts,
Cleveland 15, Ohio
- National Bowling Council,
Washington, D. C.
- U. S. Rubber,
New York City
- W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation,
Los Angeles 11, California
- Rawlings Manufacturing Company,
St. Louis, Missouri
- Pennsylvania Rubber Company,
Akron 9, Ohio
- Berlin Chapman Company,
Berlin, Wisconsin
- W. R. Moody Gold Stamping,
Burbank, California
- Southern Chemicals, Incorporated,
Los Angeles, California
- Hillerich and Bradsby Company, Inc.,
Louisville 2, Kentucky
- The Rex Corporation,
Cambridge 37, Massachusetts
- Donald F. Duncan, Incorporated (Yo-Yo),
Chicago 22, Illinois

New

CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS

THE SEATTLE Local Arrangements Committee has many surprises in store for delegates. This statement should not come as news to recreation leaders who already know the reputation of Seattle and of Seattle recreation officials for entertaining visitors. Without question, the serious work of the Congress will be interspersed liberally with opportunities for delegates to indulge their flair for recreation.

The only mystery about Congress Wednesday is the exact line of march through Seattle and King County. There is no secret about the fact that there is going to be a tour, a tour which promises so much of interest that the Recreation Congress Committee broke with tradition to devote a full day to it—and then disappointed the local committee which had made plans for still more hours.

But other special features—including at least one imported from California—must not be divulged until they happen.

To refer again to broken tradition, still another long-established Congress institution has undergone a change for this year—partly because of the importance of a thorough tour of the Seattle and King County areas and facilities on Wednesday. There will be no general summary sessions at this year's congress. Summary sessions have constituted a kind of trade mark for congresses for many years, and they have proved a valuable part of each—but not this year. Reactions will be followed with interest.

Since it is impossible for any delegates to attend all the Congress discussion meetings, there will be an attempt to provide everyone with brief reports of all meetings, reports which will be more fully published in the official proceedings. Summarizers will, therefore, have to write their summaries this year, instead of giving them orally as previously. And editors and mimeographers will be busy behind the scenes putting together the material for distribution before the close of the Congress on Friday.

Behind the Scenes

• When Tom Rivers, Secretary of the Congress, first went to Seattle to see about this year's big meeting, he told his hosts that the Congress would not come to their city unless he caught a salmon. Therefore, on one memorable morning, he was escorted to Puget Sound long before it was touched by the first pink flush of the rising sun. For result, see below. Left to right: Tom Rivers, Tom Lantz, Tacoma recreation executive, and Bill Shumard, NRA district representative, who proudly displays the deciding factor in the final Congress arrangements.



• Above: This spring, at the Pacific Northwest NRA District Conference, Bill (left) and Charlie Reed, manager of the NRA Field Department (right), got their heads together over the coming event in Seattle. Their expressions would indicate a favorable prognosis for the September meeting—fish or no fish. Perhaps, however, some of you are going early to try your own hand in the salmon country. We hope, in any case, you have read the article, "Take the Trail to Washington State," by Ruth Peeler, in *Summer Vacations—U.S.A.**

* Published by National Recreation Association. Available at local bookstores. \$1.00.



The IBM country club, Endicott, New York, is governed and operated by the company's employees, for themselves and their families.



Bowling alleys are probably most popular of sports facilities. Thirty-five leagues are enrolled in American Bowling Congress.



Children's Club members assembled on porch of their log cabin clubhouse. Play activities are supervised by trained director.

WHEN AN EMPLOYEE of International Business Machines states, "I belong to the largest country club in the world," he is referring to the IBM Country Club at Endicott, New York, a sports and social organization governed and operated by employees and offering to them, their families and children, twenty-seven forms of indoor and outdoor recreation and the opportunity for numerous social and cultural activities. Also, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and Toronto, Canada, similar facilities are enjoyed by employees, and IBM clubs are found in branch offices throughout the world.

From the many guests who visit the IBM Country Club, one hears the question frequently asked, "Why does the company give all this to employees?" Officials answer that IBM does not "give" anything to its employees. Through the investment of capital, the corporation makes facilities and tools available to the employee at work; a similar investment of capital in recreational facilities opens to the employee at play the means to live a fuller life.

These two phases of employee interests are closely related. A worker does not check his personality at the door of the plant. It goes with him into the shop. The quantity and quality of his productive work are dependent upon his attitudes and personality traits fully as much as upon his skills. These are developed outside his working hours more than while he is at work. At work, he seldom has complete freedom of action in regard to his interests; during his leisure time, he exercises more freedom of choice in these matters. The recreational life of the American worker and his working experience are interdependent.

However, the visitor may inquire, "Then you have the recreation program in order to get better production?" Again, this explanation is too simple. The modern corporation has a stake in the welfare of the community. The health of the community affects the health of the industries in it. The quality of production is conditioned by the quality of civic life, and the quality of civic life is conditioned by the satisfaction of workers in their productive work. The harmonious relation of productive work ex-

Wherein the recreation facilities and program are governed and operated by employees.

A Country Club With Your Job

perience and the recreational experience is as important in an industrial family as in the individual family. People who can play together can work together.

The club at Endicott is operated by a board of governors elected from the plant by employees. Managers, supervisors and executives cannot be on the board. One member of the board is elected from each of the twenty-four zones in the plant. These representatives elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Each of the remaining members accepts responsibility as chairman of one or more of the various club activities. The officers of each previous year act as an advisory committee to the new board.

The list of activities includes bowling, pool, billiards, baseball and softball, tennis, horseshoes, quoits, swimming, archery, skeet and trapshooting, field trials, outdoor and indoor rifle and pistol practice, golf, ping-pong, basketball, gymnastics, badminton, and so on. Participants of all ages—from children to grandparents—take advantage of the wide variety of activities available. Folk and ballroom dances are held each month. A supervised indoor nursery and a playground are provided for small children while parents enjoy the other facilities.

Annual membership dues for employees, and for wives as associate members, are one dollar. The fee for junior members is fifty cents, and for the Children's Club twenty-five cents.

The policy of bringing children into partnership suggested a junior board of governors, which was set up in 1950. This affords the young people an opportunity to conduct their own program, and helps them to promote leadership and build morale.

The election of the junior board is held once a year under the supervision of each senior activity chairman, who calls a meeting of the junior members of his or her activity and has them elect a chairman to represent that activity on the junior board of governors. These representatives elect their junior officers in the same manner as the senior board.

The Children's Club serves the four to seven year group. Their clubhouse is a log cabin, in the midst of the 725-acre

scenic tract. A trained director supervises their activities, which include handicrafts, gardening, story periods, group games, nature study and outdoor sports. The mothers have organized a mothers' auxiliary to the Children's Club to help with the program. Mothers help with the junior choir and orchestra. The drama and dancing groups are assisted in matters of costumes and rehearsals.

Activities of special interest to children, such as swimming and movies, are scheduled at hours during the day when children would be likely to visit less desirable places in the community. The pool room has little success competing for a youth's time when a trip to the club is in the offing. Round and square dancing every other week provide pleasant outlets for social development.

There is nothing stereotyped in the program. The initiative for every phase of club activity stems from the employees themselves. The many activities have resulted from the almost unlimited number of interests in which individuals desire expression.

Most popular are those activities in which all members of the family—young and old—may participate. Special times during the week are set aside for mixed bowling and golf, so that the family may play together free of the competitive atmosphere of league participation. The emergence of junior chapters of the National Rifleman's Association and of the Junior Hunter's Club encourages fathers to teach their children how to handle firearms.

Located in the basement of the clubhouse, the rifle range is one of the finest in the eastern states. The room is so well sound-proofed that a rifle shot sounds like a popgun. A skilled instructor is available. Junior members have their own marksmanship classes, where attention is given to teaching them safe handling of firearms. The range is twenty-five yards long and has eleven turning targets. Accommodations are provided for one hundred spectators, and a separate room is used for storing and reloading ammunition. The average weekly attendance includes twenty rifle members, thirty pistol members, and sixty junior rifle members. One junior member, a fourteen-year-old girl, scored a perfect 300 on the rifle range.



Dramatic Club group in rehearsal. Club offers voice and speech training, opportunity to try all phases of dramatic presentation.

At the Endicott Club the bowling alleys are probably the most popular sports facilities, with an average yearly figure of 167,000 games bowled. There are thirty-five leagues registered with the American Bowling Congress. Fees are fifteen cents a game for members.

Stretched across the rolling hills are two golf courses, an eighteen-hole championship course and a nine-hole course. Two pros furnish free instruction to members. Greens fees are thirty-five cents a day, all clubs and balls are furnished by the members. A complete line of golf equipment is available for purchase at a discount or rental. More than thirty thousand games are played each year, and about two thousand individual golf lessons are given in a period of a year. To date, there have been twenty holes-in-one. In wintertime, inside golf practice is possible through the use of driving nets. One member won the New York State championship match in 1951.

The swimming pool is always attended by competent instructors. Underwater lighting gives a beautiful effect at night. Nearby is a wading pool for children.

The country club recreation room includes two billiard, six pool and two ping-pong tables, and facilities for shuffleboard.

Attended by a college graduate in child study, the nursery in the field house is available to small children of parents who wish to spend their day enjoying the activities of the club. An average of 3,500 children are registered here each year. The children's playground offers outdoor recreation for youngsters during the good weather months. As in the nursery, there is an attendant in charge at all times.

Watson Athletic Field consists of one baseball and two softball diamonds, four tennis courts, four quoits and four horseshoe courts. Leagues are formed from among the members for intra-company or outside competition. The club has placed a girl tennis champion in the Broome County matches.

An average of one hundred fifty participate in archery each week. One indoor and six outdoor targets provide year-round facilities for the sport.

The Rod and Gun Club consists of two skeet fields, one trap field, a log cabin, an outdoor rifle and pistol range, and a kennel for use during field trials. A competent in-

structor is provided. The only cost is the price of ammunition. Six times a year some of the best hunting dogs in the region are placed in open competition, and twice a year beagle trials are held.

A conservation program feeds and stocks wild game on the club property. Rabbits and pheasants are set out and fox hunts are held regularly to protect the game.

Other areas of specialized interests for which groups or clubs have been organized include a children's theater and drama group, which affords an opportunity to receive training in voice and speech for the stage, personality development, and to participate in every phase of dramatic presentation; a chess club which meets weekly and has an average attendance of fifty; a photo forum, through which amateurs meet and discuss photographic techniques, hear lectures by leading professionals, and compete with each other and with other photographic groups; a rod and reel club, which features skish instructions and exhibitions given by skish experts; and variety players, who present each year an outstanding production for the purpose of raising funds for orphans and handicapped children.

A library, located on the second floor of the clubhouse, offers pleasant reading accommodations and a supply of reference books, current fiction and non-fiction, and periodicals.

Twice a year, in the spring and in the fall, a Watson Trophy Dinner is given at the club. Winners in sports competition for the past season receive approximately four hundred trophies, presented by Thomas J. Watson, IBM president.

A new field has been built recently at Endicott, providing a gymnasium, nursery and auditorium space. Similar facilities have been added at the Poughkeepsie club; and at the dedication, Mr. J. G. Phillips, vice-chairman of the board of directors, said: "The habits of clean sport and cooperation which the IBM Country Club builds in its young people pay off in good citizenship and world friendship for decades to come. The benefits of wholesome play and family recreation which this club brings to our company and community go far to make IBM a superior place in which to work, and Poughkeepsie a fine place in which to live.

"Although the building is the physical thing we dedicate, the real dedication is to the *investment in people*—an investment in health for all, well-spent leisure time, family solidarity, cooperation in team play and neighborliness, good fellowship and education of youth."

The IBM family is convinced that these facilities represent still greater opportunity for personal development. Better human relations, alertness, physical efficiency, self respect, responsibility, pride, and loyalty in the organization are all qualities which people will develop within themselves as they respond to the opportunities represented in this recreation program. Upon assuming the presidency in 1914, Mr. Watson stated, "If you want to build a business, you must first build men."

The investment which has been made will return many fold—to the company, to the community, but more importantly, to the people themselves.

Leisure Time Interests and Activities

THE USE OF LEISURE time by the people of Madison, Wisconsin, was the subject of a survey conducted for the Community Welfare Council by Professor Marvin Rife, formerly of the University of Wisconsin. The report, issued recently enough to still be of value, is entitled "A Survey of Recreation in Metropolitan Madison, Wisconsin," and contains much valuable information as to the recreational habits, interests and resources of the residents.

A major feature of the survey consisted of personal interviews based upon a carefully prepared schedule, designed to reveal the recreational resources of families and the leisure-time interests of individuals and families. The data gathered in visits to 536 dwelling units in a master sample of the population are summarized in the report. Because these data reveal conditions and interests which are closely related to leisure-time planning by the community, and because they are fairly representative of the situation in other comparable cities, they merit study by recreation authorities.

Here are a few of the facts disclosed. Of the homes interviewed:

Twenty-eight per cent have a recreation room or workshop.

Sixty-five per cent have yard play space.

Almost one hundred per cent have at least one radio.

The average home has two radio sets.

Seventeen per cent have FM radio sets.

Forty-nine per cent have record players.

Twenty-six per cent have pianos.

Seventy-two per cent own automobiles.

Fifty-nine per cent use library facilities.

The figures naturally varied for different sections of the city, and the following are a few of the conclusions based upon them:

Dwelling units in the central part of the city (of lower socio-economic status with many multiple dwelling units) have fewer indoor facilities specifically designed for recreation than do the newer sections.

There is a much more critical shortage of play space under home ownership in the central area.

The ownership of two radio sets per family provides some possibility for variation and discrimination in listening by more than one member of the family.

Record playing and listening as a potential resource for

family recreation is reasonably extensive, though the data do not reveal the extent to which such records are so used.

Non-ownership of automobiles by many families in the central area presents difficulties in getting out into the more spacious park areas of the city.

Three out of five families indicate one or more members use library facilities provided by the city, schools and university. Many families use more than one of these facilities.

Favorite Family Pastimes

Responses to the question, "What are the favorite pastimes which are enjoyed by *most* of the members of your family as a group?" indicate the recreational interests of the families. Space was left for indicating three most favorite *outdoor pastimes*. The activities, ranked in the order of their frequency of choice, follow:

| <i>Outdoor Pastimes</i> | <i>Percentage Reporting</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Picnicking | 17.1 |
| 2. Touring—Sightseeing | 15.3 |
| 3. Fishing | 10.1 |
| 4. Swimming | 10.1 |
| 5. Watching sports | 9.6 |
| 6. Hiking | 7.3 |
| 7. Gardening | 5.6 |
| 8. Hunting | 5.5 |
| 9. Ice skating | 4.0 |
| 10. Golfing | 3.7 |
| 11. Outdoor hobbies | 2.3 |
| 12. Boating | 2.1 |
| 13. Sledding—Tobogganing | 1.9 |
| 14. Informal games | 1.6 |
| 15. Tennis | 1.3 |
| 16. Photography | 0.7 |

It is of interest that the first five outdoor pastimes cited most frequently require the use of the family automobile, normally, in order to reach the locale of the pastime. One observation noted in the choices recorded in different sections of the city was that the highest percentage of preference was sometimes expressed for an activity—for example, swimming or gardening—in the section where opportunities for engaging in it were most available. It is significant that only the first eight activities were listed by more than five per cent of the families interviewed.

A comparable inquiry as to favorite family *indoor* pastimes revealed the following frequency of choice:

| <i>Indoor Pastime</i> | <i>Percentage Reporting</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Playing cards | 24.1 |
| 2. Radio listening | 19.4 |
| 3. Reading | 13.9 |
| 4. Attending movies | 11.4 |
| 5. Bowling | 8.4 |
| 6. Informal games | 5.0 |
| 7. Family entertaining | 3.7 |
| 8. Hobbies | 3.6 |
| 9. Dancing | 3.5 |
| 10. Watching sports | 2.9 |
| 11. Record playing | 2.3 |
| 12. Arts and crafts | 2.2 |
| 13. Attending concerts | 1.1 |
| 14. Group singing | 0.8 |
| 15. Attending plays | 0.8 |
| 16. Playing musical instruments | 0.6 |
| 17. Church activities | 0.6 |

Passive forms of recreation stand out in all areas, with *playing cards, radio listening, reading and attending movies* ranking in the first four places, in that order. The more active and creative types of family activities, such as *informal games, hobbies, arts and crafts, group singing*, rank much farther down the list. This is consistent with other general studies made in other parts of the country, pointing out the dependence of the family upon ready-made forms of entertainment.

The implications of these results, for education for family recreation within the home by public and non-public recreation agencies, are considerable. The objective of attaining a balance between *active* and *passive* forms of recreation for the family group is an ideal for which to strive.



Dorothy Enderis

"Leutselig"

People throughout the nation were saddened by the death, on July 11, 1952, of the widely known and beloved Dorothy Enderis.

Miss Enderis, who retired from the Milwaukee Municipal Recreation Department in 1948, at the age of sixty-eight, had been a kind but firm guiding hand in the recreation program in her city for thirty-six years. She was instrumental in gaining for Milwaukee the reputation of "The City of Lighted Schoolhouses"—the city where the doors of the schools were opened wide, after the academic day was over, and people of all ages were invited to enter and "live" their leisure hours. Through her vision, and ceaseless efforts, the recreation facilities of Milwaukee expanded from two experimental social centers to thirty-two social centers, sixty-two organized playgrounds and a year-round athletic program.

More important, however, than the buildings and activities she effected, was the contribution of her philosophy of leadership and belief in the worth of every human being. One of her often repeated statements to her recreation personnel was, "A playleader who perfunctorily carries on activities and guards his playground against physical mishap has a job. He who adds skill and techniques to these duties creates a profession. But, he who crowns his profession with consecration and devotion performs a mission: and the children, youths and adults who come to him for

play and sport carry away deeper values and greater riches than the mere memory of a happy day, and the community which has intrusted to him the sacred leisure hours of its citizenry shall call him blessed."

She received innumerable honors and "distinguished service" citations during her long and memorable career. Among those she prized most highly were her appointment as a delegate to President Roosevelt's White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, her honorary degrees of Master of Arts conferred by Lawrence College and Doctor of Recreation conferred by Carroll College, the certificate for civic service from Marquette University, the distinguished service medal of the Cosmopolitan Club of Milwaukee (awarded to the individual performing service most beneficial to the community), and the first Theodora Youman award for distinguished service in citizenship presented by the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.

Dorothy Enderis wrote,* "There is a German word that I have never been able to put into English. It is the word *leutselig*. Leut is the German word for people, and selig is holy and, to me, the finest attribute with which you could credit a recreation worker is to say that he is *leutselig*, meaning that people are holy to him."

Above all, Dorothy Enderis was *leutselig*.

* "Human Problems Faced in Recreation Centers." RECREATION, December 1949.

Veteran caller expresses hope for harmony and uniformity in square dancing.

Let's Check Up on Square Dancing

Persis Leger

"**S**QUARE DANCING is going to the dogs," proclaimed Chuck Hruska, veteran dance instructor from Ohio, who is in constant demand as a square dance caller. We were discussing traditional square dancing.

"I try to teach youngsters in the way I was taught when I was a boy. I believe this is the only way to hand down old-time dances and keep them intact for posterity. We have no right to destroy their historical value by altering them until they become unrecognizable."

Then, he explained how he carefully teaches the young people how to approach each other and take the posi-

tions for the swing and other figures, in a graceful, courteous manner.

"But do they do as I say?" he asked, in a slightly warmer tone. "Oh, no—they haven't time. The boys make a grab and lunge at their partners, then whirl them around, as in an Apache dance. The girls are lifted off the floor. Their feet fly in the air. It just takes one show-off *he-man* to ruin a set."

Perhaps the youngsters are not to blame. It may be the system of teaching square dancing to beginners that is at fault. When teachers themselves are not informed as to the origin and history of the dances they attempt to teach, we cannot expect the pupils to have any respect for the ancient forms which have come down to us in the square dance. A historic dance is not a toy or bauble to be destroyed at will. It is Americana—something which we should treasure and protect.

MRS. LEGER, formerly an instructor in journalism and physical education, has conducted her own dancing studios in California. She is a graduate of the Louis Chalif School of the Dance.



All ages dance at the Vermont Country Dance Festival. Note these expressive faces.

Any teacher's greatest responsibility is to teach the truth. It is an educational sin to teach an error, and to force a pupil to learn something which he must later unlearn. Yet, there are bombastic directors who put their own ego ahead of their pupils' welfare, who act as if they are infallible and won't admit their mistakes.

One type of square dance leader enters the hall in which a new class awaits him, and without a moment's hesitation he shouts, "Form sets! All take places!"

The newcomers do not know what a "set" is. They do not know why this kind of dancing is called "square" dancing. They do not know which way the first couple is supposed to face. They do not know on which side of a partner to stand. They do not know anything about dance positions with partners. They do not know what to do with their hands or feet. And some of these beginners in square dancing may never learn, if they are not taught these things right at the beginning of the new course.

If their teacher is the kind who assumes that even an infant should know these elements of square dancing, and if he brushes aside each question, and if he causes each confused pupil to become afraid to ask any more questions, then this untrained teacher will do actual harm. The poor start may deny to such an unfortunate group, for all time, the pleasure of square dancing.

As a contrast, a far different type of teacher taught a new class in square dancing a few years ago at the convention of the Chicago National Association of Dancing Masters. All of the members of this class were experienced dance instructors. But the fine teacher, Mr. Guy Colby, did not assume that all of these teachers knew exactly how to perform the elements of square dance.

ing as he, himself, felt they should be performed after his years of research in this subject.

He did not tell the group to form squares. Instead he told them to form two straight lines, men in one line facing ladies in the other line. The opposite lines were about six feet apart. He went into the details of moving forward and back. In five minutes the group had a fuller understanding of how to go forward to meet a partner, and then return, than many dancers have learned in forty years of square dancing. Such details are never learned if there is no one to teach them correctly.

The members of the group, still in their working formation, continued their rehearsal of details in the performance of the various elements of square dancing. They experimented with different ways of doing the balance, swinging and do-si-do. Even though one member of the group said, "This is the way we do it in Kentucky," and another said, "But this is the way we do it in Oklahoma," the group, as a whole, tried to erase geographical variations and find a com-

mon mean which might be acceptable to dancers from every state.

After Mr. Colby's type of spade work prior to actual formation of sets, the dancers performed with real harmony and uniformity. His method of a preliminary workout is in keeping with the rule in teaching, of proceeding from the simple to the complex.

The winning characteristic of square dancing is "togetherness." It is a truly social activity. To maintain pleasant relations, courtesy must be shown by the dancers. The men should demonstrate manliness and gallantry while they dance. The girls should demonstrate feminine grace and charm. This valuable friend-making dance should not be allowed to degenerate into rowdyism. Each dancer must play the role of host or hostess and see to it that everyone in the set has a good time.

The Ohio caller is disturbed over the confusion, and sometimes bedlam, which he sees from his caller's platform at square dance parties.

"No two dancers seem to do any of the steps and figures in the same way. They do not seem to care whether or not they are performing correctly.

They forget that it is just as easy to do it right as to do it wrong."

He concluded our chat with this conviction, "The time has now arrived when we should stop trying to reconcile the square dance styles of various states, and develop a standardized all-American square dance style."

Check List

Memo to square dance teacher:

1. Forward and back
Do they all do it in the same way?
2. Balance All
Which kind of balance are they using?
3. Swing Partners
Do they begin on Count 1, on pivot feet; are hands, arms o.k.?
4. Grand Right and Left
Any mix-ups?
5. Circle to left 8 counts
Any stop-step on Count 8?
6. Promenade
Are positions uniform?
7. Travel step
Do they use Southern shuffle or Western jog?

Rules—Five Man Football

JAMES J. RAFFERTY

"Five Man Football" is regulation football played with five players on a side. Its purpose is to make football available to more boys and young men and to make it a safer game. It is not the purpose of five man football to displace eleven man football where that sport is being played satisfactorily, but rather, to provide a game suited to the needs of groups, or schools, that are not playing regular football.

Official Rules

● The official rules of the National Federation Interscholastic Football Rules Committee shall govern five man football, except when they conflict with the five man rules. When the eleven man rules conflict with the five man rules, the five man rules shall apply.

Rule 1. Each team shall be composed of five players. The names of the player positions shall be as follows: Left End, Center, Right End, Quarterback, Fullback.

Rule 2. The playing field shall be a smooth level rectangle, one hundred yards from goal to goal, and twenty-five yards

wide; the end zones at each end of the field shall be ten yards long and twenty-five yards wide. The field of play shall be marked at intervals of ten yards with white lines parallel to the goal lines, and each of these lines shall be intersected at right angles by short lines, eight yards in from the side lines, to indicate the inbound lines.

Rule 3. On the kickoff, the receiving team must be behind their restraining line, and at least two players must remain within five yards of this line until the ball is kicked.

Rule 4. The offensive team must have three players on the line of scrimmage when the ball is snapped from center.

Rule 5. The two ends shall be the only players of the offensive team eligible to receive a forward pass.

Rule 6. Playing time shall consist of four quarters of: (1) grade school—six minutes each; (2) junior high—eight minutes each; (3) high school—ten minutes each.

Five man football is making rapid progress; during the game's first season in 1950, four teams, comprising sixty players, participated in eighteen games.

During the 1951 season, fourteen teams, comprising 190 players, participated in a total of forty-seven games.

Highlights of several games were televised by film on the Conemaugh Valley News Program over WJAC—TV.

Author JAMES RAFFERTY serves as the league director of the Greater Johnstown Parochial Schools, Pennsylvania.

The Square Dance Crosses the Sea

Square and Folk Dancing in Japan

Dorothea B. Munro

JAPAN IS RIDING on the crest of a square dancing wave as widespread and fast moving as that in the United States. Square dancing was introduced into Japan in 1946 by Winfield Niblo, a military government education officer in Nagasaki Prefecture. A veteran caller from Colorado, now home again, he had called all over Denver and the surrounding countryside, while his sister played the dance tunes on her accordion. Mr. Niblo saw the square dance as a means of promoting democracy and bringing couples together as partners. Its popularity soon mushroomed throughout all of the Nagasaki Prefecture and thence into the other prefectures of Kyushu Island (the southernmost island of the Japanese group). Square dance festivals and conferences were held continuously by popular demand.

By the time Mr. Niblo moved on to the northernmost island, Hokkaido, and at length to GHQ in Tokyo, literally hundreds of thousands throughout Japan had caught the square dance spirit. Dances were held in citizens' public halls, in schools, in parks and in the streets. An enormous festival was scheduled for March of 1952, in the Imperial Plaza of Tokyo.

Also by popular demand, square dancing has become an extracurricular activity at Yokohama's SCAP Civil Information and Education Center for the past two years. It is the conviction of the director that dancing and music



Kimona and zori (Japanese shoes) prove to be no enjoyment or proficiency deterrent.

create an emotional feeling that helps to solidify the intellectual democracy of the center, where many thousands of books and periodicals have introduced new technological and sociological ways. The staff members themselves have grown closer in their ties of friendship since they have joined the dancing.

One of the most enthusiastic square dancing groups in Yokohama is that of the Pen Pals, sponsored by the information center. The Pals caught the attention of Mr. Suisei Matsui, famous radio humorist, when he came to the center to emcee the first anniversary performance. Since that time, Mr. Matsui, an ardent supporter of occupation

democracy, has been talking and working with the Pals as a hobby. Their big moment came when they were asked to introduce square dancing over his hour, *The Happy Tea Shop*, broadcast over JOAK every Tuesday evening at 8:30.

In *The Happy Tea Shop*, Mr. Matsui teams up with another actor and guest star to present half an hour of dialogue and singing. It is about the most popular radio offering on the air, here. Mr. Matsui, a veteran of stage and screen, has visited Hollywood many times, and he often lays his radio stories in the United States. The Pals appeared on his program about *Arizona*, and danced *The Texas Star* and *Divide the Ring*. The calling, like the rest of the program, was done in Japanese, the calls having been worked out by a group in Hokkaido.

On October 30, 1951, the Pals were asked to appear again. This time, the center director did the calling in English, and the dances were *The Route* and *The Wagon Wheel*.

The dances, taught by Mr. and Mrs. Larry Keithley (of Colorado and California) in a Tokyo occupation group, have been brought to Yokohama and introduced by the center director and by two talented members of the Yokohama center staff, Mrs. Toshie Saito and Mr. Kazutaka Kurosaki. A new spurt of enthusiasm has begun in Yokohama, spearheaded by the fact that the army's huge gymnasium, Fryar Gym, has been made available for monthly dances. Twenty-five hundred people attended the last dance, held on January 26, 1952.

DOROTHEA MUNRO is director of SCAP CIE Information Center, in Yokohama.

The Square Dance Crosses the Sea

Letters to the NRA

from New Zealand

Sirs:

You may be aware that here in New Zealand a section of our government, the Department of Internal Affairs, Physical Welfare and Recreation Branch, has introduced American square dancing to the people. They first presented it in March 1951, and it has proved wonderfully popular—with approximately six hundred dancers attending the square dances held in the Wellington Town Hall. During the winter, the Physical Welfare and Recreation Department officers chose people to train as square dance teachers and callers. I was one of their trainees. We have been taught square dancing, not as a full-time job, but during our leisure time we arrange square dances all over the Wellington Province. This we do voluntarily, so that people can enjoy square dancing just as much as we enjoy the calling.

My object in writing to you is to see if you can possibly help us in securing any literature to assist us with the American square dancing. Physical Welfare and Recreation have done their best to help us by letting us have copies of some of their dances and music, but we must now get along by ourselves. I have applied to the government for funds to enable me to write to publishers for dances, but, because of the extreme scarcity of dollars in our country, I have been refused even the sum of five pounds. Twenty members of the Wellington Square Dance Teachers' and Callers' Association, all non-commercial callers, get together to "pool" their dances to try and make them go round: and anything that you may be able to send us would be used by all of us.

A. FITZGERALD, *Secretary, Wellington Square Dance Teachers' and Callers' Association.*

from Australia

Sirs:

In common with other Australian recreation executives and leaders, I have been interested in the controversy about the future of western square dancing in your country. Out here, in a country where this form of dancing is not traditional in any region, yet has been introduced, we are considering similar problems. The articles in RECREATION have been, therefore, most helpful.

Square dancing has been introduced to the state of New South Wales, and to my home town, the small country city of Tamworth (population 17,000), which is on the southern fringe of our new England region. Two years ago, the average dancer had not seen a square dance, nor did he know anything of its basic steps or of its calling techniques. The nearest thing would have been the quadrilles of his parents, as danced over forty years ago. Knowledge of simple square dances was restricted to American residents, recreation leaders and physical education teachers in state schools.

Recreation leaders, like myself, used the NRA book, *Simple Square Dances and Musical Mixers*, and from this taught simple popular dances, such as Little Brown Jug, Spanish Cavalier, Parlez Vous, Nelly Grey and the circle dance, O Susanna. These dances were popular as supplementary activities to our traditional ballroom dances. Recreation and camp leaders used them at youth camps, youth get-togethers and parties.

If this quiet development is maintained, square dancing will firmly consolidate a position in our social life out here in Australia. Those small groups of Australian youth liked square dances, but there was no universal knowledge of such dancing. It was fostered

wherever a recreation leader or teacher knew the steps and the figures.

Nobody went crazy over them "because square dances were fashionable," nobody burned the midnight oil in order to compose fancy calls, and nobody sported new cowboy clothes and riding boots. Before the *craze*, we just liked square dances, in our isolated groups.

With the winter of 1950, however, came signs of the approaching fad. Disc jockeys began to push a "pop" song called The Hollywood Square Dance. Did your readers suffer with that same song? Played over the radio networks throughout the country, this song publicized the name of square dancing and ushered in a regrettable fad that was to pass on in twelve months.

By dint of much labor, one caller even composed a dance known as the Hollywood Square Dance—a sorry imitation of the simple delightful patterns of the traditional square dances. To many dancers, this dance was to be the means of their first introduction to the social pleasure of these dances from your country. I, myself, saw this monstrosity of a dance at a traveling side-show in the local district rural show (our kind of county fair). It was not to be wondered that many dancers, after viewing this commercial venture, decided then and there that square dancing was not their type of social fun.

Meanwhile, the craze was being boosted by national magazines with youth circulations, the radio and the daily newspapers. Two American callers arrived to give teaching exhibitions in the capital cities of the Australian states. These two men, Leonard Hurst and Joe Lewis, proved capable and keen teachers, the former conducting a

weekly radio class over the government radio network for about one year.

However, as you can imagine, there was almost an overnight growth of square dance callers with various degrees of experience and training. Many of these proved to be poor teachers. This trivial point did not deter some from turning "professional" and demanding about sixteen dollars per night for their services. This growth was unhealthy, and the poor teaching in so many communities resulted in a quick loss of interest by many dancers.

As pointed out in RECREATION, May 1951, by Lawrence Loy of Massachusetts, many of these amateur callers tried to command attention by continually composing fancier calls and routines, thereby neglecting the rendering of clear and concise teaching calls.

Wayne Bly of Atchison, Kansas, writing in your October 1951 issue, might well have been describing some of the Australian square dances when he mentioned the growth of fancy and almost unintelligible calls.

But the craze was not really under way until big business joined the bandwagon. Then, special shirts, skirts, blouses, scarves and shoes were mass-advertised as essential for well-dressed square dancers. Your blue jeans made their first general appearance on our sales market. Technicolor advertisements with dance routines sold the usual worldwide brands of toilet soaps and toothpastes. Dance instructions even appeared on the cartons of our breakfast cereals.

Gramophone discs appeared in company with textbooks and pamphlets on the steps. Unfortunately, the early disc releases did not have "practice sides," which made instruction harder.

Several callers issued dances of Australian origin, as the usual variations on the basic steps. The most popular was of short life but was called The Square Dance by the Billabong.

To top it all, a national women's magazine ran a contest, offering about \$4,000 in prize money, for selection of the star square-dance set in the Commonwealth.

The craze showed the power of abundant publicity. And all the time, what was happening in a typical country city, such as my own community?

Naturally, recreation leaders stepped up their instruction in square dancing, and found that the most popular in youth recreation were Red River Valley, O Johnny, Sioux City Sue, Cindy Lou, Captain Jinks and Sugar Foot Rag. These, now that the craze has passed, are still popular.

However, the country communities were to be rich financial pickings for professional callers from the city. These "experts," with or without a string band, then toured the country towns on one night stands, in a blaze of publicity. They called to crowded halls for the first few months. Then, the results of poor teaching became apparent, as attendance dwindled in the country communities.

A criticism of many of these callers would be that they were impatient to attempt fresh dances and to leave the easy routines too quickly. One would add the obvious point that many callers were almost unintelligible to elementary dancers, and many were interested only in making money.

There had never been a professional caller in Tamworth, so I'd like to describe his first visit. Coupled with the fact that the evening was billed as The Hollywood Square Dance Night, it was no wonder that the city hall was packed with noisy excited dancers, keen to learn the new American dances. A couple of us from the recreation field went along to appraise the calling of the professional. It was a night ne'er to be forgotten.

Heralded by a drum roll and a heavy "spot," a sombrero-ed cowboy caller, thumbs in his belt, drawled in a pseudo-American accent that he was "mighty pleased to show you folks some *real* dancing." The crowd stood open-eyed but silent.

Then, with a wave of his sombrero, he called on us all to remove our shoes, for all the men to roll up their trousers to shin height and then, backed by a few bars of music, he concluded this introductory patter with—"Now young fellar, grab your gal, like ole Jake at the cracker barrel."

The spell was broken—the crowd roared with laughter. After several routines by the demonstration set, they proceeded to try the dances. The calling was fancy and quick to the un-

initiated, with the result that an estimated fifty per cent of the crowd made a circus of the evening. This group did not learn anything more than "partner swing" and "circle eight" and had a glorious time unravelling "grand chains."

It was no wonder that by April, 1951, public square dancing in the city was no longer supported, for the visiting callers attempted to organize more and more routines for poorly qualified dancers. The average dancer considered it a passing craze because of its overnight growth and publicity. The square dance is not a traditional form in our dance halls in Australia, for we dance mainly modern ballroom dances. Hence, it could not hope to gain an immediate place in local recreation.

And what of its future in Australian recreation? Leave that to our youth camps, club parties and physical education programmes in our state schools, where simple teaching is available to all youth. Simple square dances are popular in these spheres. Herein may lie the future development of square dancing towards a place in the adult recreation of the communities. Time may assimilate square dancing into our recreation.

G. W. WALKER, *Regional Physical Education Officer, Tamworth, Aus.*

NRA Discounts

In answer to inquiries about National Recreation Association policy in regard to discounts on association publications, we are offering the following revised schedule. This became effective on July first:

Bookdealers: 30% on quantities from 1 to 50; 33⅓% on quantities of 50 or over.

All others: 30% on quantities of 25 or more of any one title.

Publications sent on consignment only when order amounts to \$10.00 or more.

Students: Will be permitted to subscribe to RECREATION magazine for one-half year. This would consist of five issues for \$1.65. It is advised that, wherever possible, such subscriptions be ordered on a class basis.

MAKE YOUR PLANS FOR

Goblin Time

Trick or Treat

Sibyl Lelah Templeton

THERE HAD BEEN a concentrated effort on the part of the community to divert Halloween pranksters from destructive activities. School authorities and parents, assisted by Boy Scouts, united in a campaign to substitute harmless fun for unlawful acts. A leading newspaper had offered tickets to a movie theater, with special attractions promised, in return for pledges that youngsters would refrain from annoying tricks. Unfortunately, this resurrected the old Halloween game of "Trick or Treat." Housewives filled their cookie jars in readiness to treat, so they might rest assured that windows, gates and clotheslines would remain unmolested.

The children did not wait for the eventful eve, when elves and hobgoblins are supposed to make their appearance, but began festivities several evenings earlier, ringing doorbells and shouting, "Trick or Treat." All persons concerned, for the most part, were good-natured. The boys and girls were satisfied with a few apples or cookies, or whatever might be handed them. One little girl confided gleefully, "I had so much that I took some home." But by the time Halloween arrived, the patience of homemakers was sorely tried, and cupboards were as empty as

Old Mother Hubbard's.

On the morning of All Saints' Day, I was walking in the crisp November air. That hobgoblins and elves had held sway the evening before was apparent by gruesome warnings and markings on windowpanes. By these markings one could easily surmise where tricksters had been repulsed. Childish voices interrupted my thoughts, and my attention was drawn to the conversation of two little boys, about five and three years of age.

"I wish I hadn't lost that dime," the older of the two was saying pensively. "What dime?" queried the smaller one indifferently; he was busily engrossed in manipulating a toy automobile. "Why, don't you remember? The dime the dame handed us when we told her 'Trick or Treat.' If we had it, we could buy some candy." The boy's face brightened with inspiration. "I'll tell you what," he exclaimed, "let's go there again tonight an' tell her 'Trick or Treat!' Then she'll have to give us another dime."

What were the processes of thought going on in the active mind of the five-year-old boy, who, by the simple device of warning "Trick or Treat," had received a shining dime with all its purchasing power? His determination

to repeat the experience shows the kind of seed that had been planted in his consciousness. A knock at the door, a challenge to produce a dime or its equal or suffer the consequence—a nice beginning in blackmail—and our very young friend was on the road to an unhappy career.

Where were the parents of these small but active-minded youngsters? The "Trick or Treat" way out seemed, to them, to solve their problem. "The children must have their fun!" Perhaps Dad and Mother were entertaining at dinner or were planning to go out for the evening. At any rate, five-year-old Johnnie had been permitted to go out into the alluring darkness and had procured easy money. Elated by his success, he had conceived the idea of repeating the performance.

Wisdom and watchfulness are necessary for the proper guidance of little children. Their manner of thinking begins to develop very early. Let us not allow the mental attitudes of our boys and girls to become warped by chance unfortunate influences, as unquestionably they may be if such influences are *unobserved* by us and *not counteracted*.

Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

OPERATION *Pumpkin Head*

Ann Brenner

Cooperation means a
successful city-wide
Halloween

GOBLINS of assorted sizes and shapes descend upon the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, every Halloween—completely equipped with appropriate shrieks, costumes, appetites, and enough unleashed energy to run a light and power plant for weeks. But instead of whisking away back porches or upending their dignified elders, these goblins cut loose in gymnasiums, playrooms and transformed classrooms all over the city. Every school, public and parochial, holds a party, with teachers, janitors and parents volunteering their services.

It all began ten years ago when the traditional window soaping was beginning to get out of hand. People were injured and property destroyed as a result of youngsters celebrating their Halloween night in utter abandon and with youthful thoughtlessness. Complete abolishment of Halloween in our city was not the answer, of course. With all its mystery and magic, its ghosts and ghouls, haunts and hoots, Halloween is a youngster's time to howl. The only answer seemed to lie in closer supervision, with this special holiday spirit still prevailing and the boundless energy expended, but guided into less violent channels.

At the suggestion of Mr. Ben Franke, then president of the board of education, a committee was organized to solicit funds from merchants; and school teachers and janitors staged the parties. When the Division of Municipal Recreation and School Extension was organized seven years ago, this problem was given to the department. Thus, the division of recreation plunged into action. E. P. Hartl, superintendent of the department, drew up a plan for city-wide school parties every Halloween, and presented it to the common council. Funds were appropriated by the city instead of solicited from merchants—enough to supply each parochial and public school principal with eight cents per grade school child, ten cents for each junior high school youngster and twelve cents for every high school boy and girl. This money was to be used to help buy the necessary mountain of soft drinks, ice cream, hot dogs, doughnuts, or whatever refreshments were decided upon.

MISS BRENNER, supervisor of women's and girls' activities, Division of Municipal Recreation and School Extension, was most active in organizing last year's parties in La Crosse.



Refreshment time in Washington school. All over city goblins revel in gymnasiums, playrooms and transformed classrooms.

Parent-teacher associations pitched in with additional funds and personal work. This money provided exciting movies.

At the division of recreation office, furious preparations begin every year about three weeks before October 31, with a session on the mimeograph machine yielding enough copies of a game-and-idea manual to supply each school principal and committee chairman. The booklet contains many suggestions for decorating a classroom for Halloween, describes both active and quiet Halloween games, stunts and novelties. The material is mailed to each school with an explanatory letter and a return-addressed post card upon which the principal fills in the number of youngsters in the school, costs according to age level, and the total amount to be paid the school by the recreation department.

And in every grade school, the annual and tremendous costume parade is held. How many mamas spend how many hours rigging up how many little ones to look like Gravel Gertie's maiden aunt, two-gun What's-his-name, or the late somebody's skeleton? The look of pride on the faces of the parents (because they often come to the parties, too) when their own youngster marches before the judges is something to behold.

Each year, the program has experienced ever greater

success, until last year the test of tests was given it. The annual Wisconsin Teachers' Convention was scheduled for November 1, in Milwaukee. In order to attend the first day's session, La Crosse teachers would have to leave the city October 31, Halloween afternoon. In the recreation department, faces fell to a new low. We knew the program had proved itself in past years—police reports showed almost no vandalism Halloween nights. But what would happen if the school parties were held the day *before* Halloween?

On party night, every school was activity from top to bottom, from end to end, from principal to small fry. There was young laughter and singing and shouting of ten thousand healthy citizens, while they played scores of games, watched dozens of movies, and consumed breathtaking amounts of food in classrooms all over the city.

The three La Crosse high schools held dances from 8:00 to 11:30 p.m. in school gymnasiums. Music was by juke box, and in the case of Central High School, the music was played by our recreation swing band, made up of members of the Swing Shanty Youth Center, who beat out smooth, danceable rhythms. The gyms were crowded with dancers, and other rooms bulged with boys and girls playing checkers, shuffleboard, cards or table tennis. A movie thriller had been shown earlier in the evening. Continuous cafeteria service provided hot dogs, ice cream, soft drinks and doughnuts, doled out by a man or woman who, six

hours before, had perhaps handed out a test paper, or corrected the day's lesson.

As far as school personnel was concerned, Halloween '51 was officially over when the last little goblin had been awakened from exhausted sleep beside her witch cap and pumpkin, and when the school custodian had closed the door behind the last high school students as they started toward home at the stroke of midnight.

But we in the recreation department wouldn't know how successful our program was for another twenty-four hours, until October 31 had shed black hat and cape and become November.

And so we waited for the morning of November 1, until we received the police department report, which told us that Halloween 1951 was one of the most quiet on record! Quiet? Well, not in twenty-six schools the night of October 30, and not for 10,238 happy, healthy young Americans, but quiet where it counted most—on the streets and in the back yards of La Crosse, in the damage and injuries that *didn't* happen, and in the records of the division of municipal recreation where all you will find are the few words, "Halloween 1951—a rousing, shouting success!"

We expect our 1952 parties to be better than ever, patterned along these same lines; and with the continued splendid cooperation of school personnel, it is certain they will be!

Community-wide Halloween Planning Establishing New Customs

Because community leaders have "done something" about the formerly accepted vandalism of Halloween, a new attitude toward how to celebrate this traditional holiday is being developed among children and young people. Local groups in widely separated cities have arrived at similar solutions, making 1951 a banner year for happy and harmless celebrations.

In Leavenworth, Kansas, the first neighborhood Halloween program was organized through the joint efforts of the chamber of commerce, the Jaycees and the city recreation commission. They called a meeting of all the organized groups in the city, and out of this grew a plan for indoor parties in each neighborhood. The former city-wide outdoor celebration had become too expensive, and one big party was not serving a large enough number of children. Their objective became, "Every school and every church in the community lighted on Halloween night and a children's or youth party con-

ducted in each." Each party was sponsored by a committee, but central committees for fund raising, program and recognition were formed. A demonstration party for local committee members was conducted on the evening of October 29; the neighborhood parties for the children were given on the afternoon or evening of October 31. Publicity in newspaper and radio, and money for refreshments and prizes came from the central committee, relieving local groups of these chores. One hundred jack-pot prizes and thirty-two costume prizes were provided, distributed among the forty neighborhood parties. Thirty minutes after 9:00 p.m., the time set for parties to dismiss, the committee drew names from each party group and phoned their child owners. (All names of those attending had been listed for this purpose.) If the child was at home, he or she received a jack-pot prize. Names and addresses of winners were published in the paper the following day. The police department recorded 1951

Halloween as one of the quietest in Leavenworth's history.

The recreation department of Ypsilanti, Michigan, tried something different. They called a meeting of civic groups in September and planned city-wide parties for elementary students in the schools and junior high boys and girls in the community centers, but for high school age young people no parties were planned. Instead, stress was placed on *home* parties, and steps were taken to publicize the idea and give help to home party planners. A leaflet, partly paid for by the American Legion, outlining decorations, games and suggested menu, was written by the department and distributed by local merchants. A radio program was produced, giving similar information. Demonstration parties were given, using the plans in the leaflet. It wasn't until Halloween was over and the record showed a "quiet" night that recreation leaders were able to know their planning had been successful.



Who is "Mr. Jack-o'-Lantern"?

TEN DAYS BEFORE Halloween, a special radio program announces to the 28,000 citizens of Torrington, Connecticut, the beginning of their annual Halloween community celebration. The complete schedule is broadcast, and radios in practically every home in the city are tuned to reveal what is in store for the children. The program is sponsored by the city recreation commission's special events department, helped by local businessmen, newspapers, radio stations and many organizations and individuals.

Some of the features are a radio mystery voice contest, store window guessing contests, store window painting contests, a homemade, pumpkin jack-o'-lantern contest, costume parade, community party on Halloween night, entertainment and a dance for teen-agers.

The Torrington Broadcasting Company conducts a radio mystery voice contest, "Who is Mr. Jack-o'-Lantern?" The recorded voice of a well-known Torrington personality is played four times daily, giving clues as to the identity of the mystery voice. New clues are given each day. This contest is open to all grammar school children. Parents may help the youngsters with their guesses, which are mailed to contest officials on a postcard. Children are allowed one guess each day of the contest, and the winner is the first child who correctly identifies the mystery voice. The lucky child receives a list of prizes donated by city merchants.

Hundreds of entries are received during the ten-day guessing period, and Mr. Jack-o'-Lantern makes his appearance on Halloween night at the community celebration held at the local ball park under the lights.

He arrives in his gigantic pumpkin float, escorted by the police and fire chiefs. All the contest entrants are at the park waiting for his arrival.

The store window guessing contests, conducted by several local store owners, are open to all grammar school children. Some of the contests are: How many seeds in the pumpkin? How much does Mr. Jack-o'-Lantern weigh? How many straws in the witches' broom? And dozens of others.

MR. BOZENSKI has been for the past five years program director of Torrington's park and recreation commission.



Carl Bozenski

Store owners usually arrange an attractive window display, using a Halloween theme for decorations. Here, again, parents can be seen making the rounds of the stores, helping the children with their guesses. Each store awards a prize to the winner, and all winners are announced at the park Halloween celebration. Thousands of entries are received.

A third feature of the celebration is the Halloween window painting contest. The city's junior artists take over for the weekend before Halloween and paint almost every store window in the city. This event is open to all grammar and high school students. Entry blanks are distributed at the schools, and window space is assigned to all entrants. Bon-Ami, or a similar medium, is used, and this can be mixed with dry colors. It is very easy to wash off, and there is no danger of discoloring any of the store fronts. Children practice for days, using their home windows, and receiving a little coaching from their proud parents. Many of the paintings attract the attention of motorists passing through the city, and hundreds of residents enjoy walking from window to window to see the various efforts. Judges work in teams to select the outstanding paintings. All winners, who receive gold loving cups and paint sets, are announced at the park celebration.

The climax, at the outdoor party at Fuessenich Park on Halloween night, finds almost every child in the city, and thousands of adults, on hand to take part in the festivities. A program, jam-packed with activities, starts at seven o'clock and lasts for two and one-half hours. All contest winners are announced at intervals during the evening.

The park party opens with a homemade jack-o'-lantern contest. Prizes are awarded for the biggest and best pump-



Local artists take painting seriously, practice on home windows in advance.

Merchants conduct "Store Window Guessing Contest," for grammar school children.



"Broomstick Race," one of most popular children's games at park party, Halloween night.



Recreation director Bozenski, radio announcer Kilbourn, during local broadcast of party.

*Halloween
Comes to
Torrington*



"Balloon Blowing Contest" sure takes a lot of wind! Clowns supervise.



Some of the home made jack-o'-lanterns in a display. Children start modeling them days in advance. Pumpkins become scarce as food, & elop fear



ce. "Paint" of Bon Ami and dry colors easily washes off, is unaffected by rain.



"Rec" clowns, mostly local merchants interested in children, entertain under lights.



Even the littlest ones march in parade with their parents, for this is a family affair.



Witches, ghosts, gypsies, many that defy description, follow band around ball park.



-o'-l-terns in contest which opens the park them days in advance. Hundreds are entered. od, develop fearsome or jovial countenances.

Thousands of adults attend and enjoy affair. Many volunteer to help.



kin lanterns. Hundreds are entered, and children start modeling their lanterns days in advance. Pumpkins become a scarcity in the city. Most of the entries show that the children spent much time and thought in their preparation. Jack-o'-lanterns of all sizes, shapes and facial expressions are entered, and the judges have a difficult time selecting the winners.

While the judging is in progress, the recreation department's clown band and clown troupe entertain the crowd. The clown troupe consists of several of the local merchants and volunteer adults who assist with the program.

Children's games are then conducted for a half-hour period. These include broomstick races, balloon blowing contests, shoe scramble, and many other exciting events.

The "Rec" clowns race along with the kids, keeping the crowd amused with their antics. The spectators join in with the spirit of the occasion, cheering for their favorites.



Immediately following the game session, a community sing and entertainment program starts, with professional talent featured. The master of ceremonies leads the entire crowd in the singing of old-time melodies.

The big costume parade is next on the program. The route of march is around the quarter-mile track circling the ball park. Hundreds of children and their parents march in the parade, which is led by the clown band. They

wear a fantastic variety of costumes. There are witches, ghosts, gypsies, clowns, patriotic figures, hoboes, and many that defy description. The paraders march in different age groups, and several prizes are awarded for the best costumes in each group. Everyone has a royal time singing, shouting, laughing, and the marchers present a wonderful sight in their costumes—which bring out rounds of applause and howls of laughter as they pass the spectators' stands. The folks really enjoy it!

Just as the parade is over and the final prize presentations are being made, the wail of a siren can be heard. This is the signal that the mystery voice, in the person of Mr. Jack-o'-Lantern, is entering the park in his pumpkin coach. The crowd is awed at the size of the coach, and a great roar comes up from the children, as the float reaches the judges' stand and Mr. Jack-o'-Lantern steps out. The winner of the mystery voice contest is then announced, and prizes awarded to the happy child.

Every year a surprise feature closes the celebration. Last year, it was a beautiful display of aerial fireworks.

Teen-agers are not forgotten on Halloween night. Their Halloween party and dance is held at the spacious Torrington armory, with the best dance band in the city providing the music. This is open to all teen-agers, and no admission is charged.

Residents of Torrington no longer dread the Halloween season. Instead, they look forward to the annual celebration which brings such happiness to the youngsters. Why not plan a community celebration for your city?

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HOW THE RECREATION EXECUTIVE APPRAISES HIS OWN PERFORMANCE*

TO APPRAISE his own performance on the job, the recreation executive must (1) have adequate firsthand information about how his organization is functioning in order to determine in his own mind what kind of job he is doing, and (2) have adequate sources of information to ascertain public opinion on what kind of job he is doing.

The successful executive knows and is satisfied with what his organization is doing and, at the same time, has his ear close enough to the ground to know that the public is with him on at least eighty per cent of his work at any given time. The executive needs to give first consideration to sounding out public opinion, at the same time, trying not to lose sight of the related importance of devising and reading departmental reports and studies and delving into other means for measuring internal administrative performance.

Some of the things helpful in appraising work from *within* are:

1. *Staff meetings*—only when there is something definite to talk about.
2. *Departmental reports*—prepared in such a way that trends and performance can be evaluated. Regular reports should be kept to a minimum, with more emphasis on one-time or special reports, as needed.
3. *Personal inspections*—and contacts with the various segments of the organization. There is no substitute for observing operations firsthand.
4. *Use of a research assistant*—whether someone is employed for such a purpose or whether the duty is assigned to a regular employee, such as the department clerk.
5. *Use of "standards" or "yard-*

sticks"—for measuring departmental performance. Yardsticks can be obtained from visiting other cities, spending several hours or a day observing operations, asking questions about costs, and so on. Make a point of visiting several cities each year to observe their various operations. Yardsticks can be obtained from numerous publications, including *The Recreation and Park Yearbook* and the *Schedule for the Appraisal of Community Recreation*. And last but not least, meetings, such as the National Recreation Congress, furnish much valuable information that can be used by an executive to compare and evaluate his own and his organization's performance.

Techniques in appraising work from *without* include:

1. *Talking to the "man on the street"*—Take time regularly to drop into the bank, the corner drug store and the luncheon club, and spend a few minutes talking about what's going on in the city. The executive should try to maintain relations with his "opposition" as well as with his "boosters."
2. *Making use of reporters' ears and eyes*—It is helpful if the executive's relations with the press and radio are such that he can get their frank opinion of various department programs and learn what they hear on the street.
3. *Maintaining informal commission relations*—The executive should supplement his meetings with frequent individual conversations with his chairman and the members on the topic of "What do you hear?" or "What do you think the public's reaction would be to so and so?" Care must be exercised in this connection, however, to

safeguard the executive's responsibility for independent thinking and action.

4. *Using department employees as public opinion surveyors*—In a small city the executive should know the names of all of his workers, and in a large city the executive should know the supervisors and directors in his department. If so, he can effectively stop and chat with them on what the public thinks about the new city plan for recreation areas, or the proposed schedule of fees and charges, or the need for more indoor centers. If your secretary rides the bus to work, she can furnish you invaluable information on what the public is saying about your work.

5. *Knowing the neighborhood "mayors"*—An executive should be acquainted with the "natural-born" politicians in the several sections of the city, so that he can and does spend a few minutes with them wherever he happens to meet them—whether it be in the barber shop, the court house, at the ball game or on the street corner. These men, often without formal education or training, can tell you more in five minutes about what the public is thinking than Dr. Gallup could in five hours. They may be the court clerk, a used-car dealer, an insurance agent, a neighborhood store owner, a judge or the retired mayor—but whoever they are, the executive should spend a few minutes with them each week, talking about the community news of the day.

*Adapted with permission from "How the Manager Appraises His Own Performance" by Kent Mathewson, City Manager, Martinsville, Virginia. *Public Management*, December 1951.

Building Costs

- The mounting cost of building construction is illustrated by the following statement that appeared in the December 1951 issue of the *NEA Journal*.

"From 1939 to September of 1951, the overall cost of school construction had more than doubled. In just one year's time—from 1950 to September 1951—construction costs rose by nearly eight per cent. A classroom with related facilities which would have cost \$13,000 in 1935-1939 cost \$28,000 in 1950, and would cost an average of \$30,000 today. As a result, the United States Office of Education's estimated minimum need of 600,000 new classrooms by 1957-58 would cost \$18 billion as against \$7.8 billion for equivalent construction in 1939."

Trends and Forecasts in Planning*

- In an article under this title Hugh R. Pomeroy, Director, Department of Planning, Westchester County, New York, points out that we are in the midst of a revolution in planning, arising principally from the effects of the automobile and the changing characteristics of building and land-area design. A number of his comments have special significance to recreation workers.

"The old measures of planning, brought right up to date, will still not be enough in many cities. A playground may counteract the forces fostering juvenile delinquency, but it cannot correct bad housing conditions. . . . I observe only that if we must err in redevelopment—and we shall—let us err in the direction of tomorrow, and in this I mean in the direction of spaciousness and low density.

"What do we need to know in order to plan? . . . Above all, we need to know what we don't know. A slide rule or comptometer can't make a mistake, but the buyer who operates it can.

"I am concerned with the desire of a child for a place to play, as against a decision by the city that it can't afford to provide it. I am concerned with the long-term interests of the community as set against, for instance, the pressures of short-interest land developers or land peddlers.

* Quoted from *Public Management*.

"Remember, too, that . . . it isn't practical to skimp on land and space. Everything that you build will someday be obsolete—except perhaps some great work of civic art—but space never becomes obsolete. We are building streets, neighborhoods, and public buildings that should be good beyond the end of this half century. We must certainly do more than partly catch up with the needs of yesterday."

Unconstitutional

- Provisions in 1949 amendments to an act passed in the state of Pennsylvania in 1947, empowering township commissioners to adopt land subdivision regulations, have been declared unconstitutional in an opinion handed down by the Court of Quarter Sessions in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. The 1949 law states that the owner of land to be subdivided "may designate on the plan whether streets, parks and other improvements are offered for dedication," and also, "the streets, parks and other improvements shall be deemed to be a private street, park or other improvement until the same shall have been accepted by the township by ordinance or resolution or been condemned for public use."

The court decided that insofar as the act grants to commissioners of townships of the first class the power to require subdividers to designate a portion of the land subdivided for parks, playgrounds and recreation spaces, it is "unreasonable, constitutes a taking of private property for public purposes without consideration and is therefore unconstitutional and void."

The court pointed out that since land may lie idle for years before the township decides to accept it or to condemn it for park purposes, the areas designated for park and recreation purposes "will become overgrown with weeds and bushes, they will be places for the surreptitious dumping of trash and garbage and a haven for immoral conduct. Instead of promoting public welfare they may adversely affect the public health, safety and morals."

Pennsylvania Plans, issued by the state planning board, comments on the decision: "One of the factors which might have supported a different decision is that these dedication require-

ments generally conform to an overall master plan and, as such, represent vitally needed recreational areas that the commissioners would not request if they did not plan to further develop and maintain them."

A Better Place to Live

- "What Recreation Means to My Community" was the topic of a panel of mayors at a New Jersey League of Municipalities convention. Following the discourse by the mayors, a spirited discussion among the people attending, took place. Persons from the floor asked several questions. The first was, "How could recreation help stabilize the tax rate?" Mayor Scott of Bloomfield stated that recreation helped stabilize the population by making the community a desirable place to live. It also encourages permanent business and industry to settle in the area. People moving into a community ask what opportunities are available for the children, to aid their growth and development. Mayor Biertuempiel reported that many people moving into Union want to know how close their property is to the nearest playground and other recreational facilities. As an additional comment, Chairman Mitchell said that in planning the development of towns, ten to twelve per cent of the total acreage should be reserved for open space, which should include recreational facilities.

In reply to the question, "What can be done about congested city areas where space is at a premium?" the mayors advised the recreation committees to cooperate wholeheartedly with other organizations, such as the board of education, churches, "Y's," and so forth. They also reported that in considering the welfare of the people, the expense involved in condemning areas

Notes...

for the Administrator

and reclaiming lost land would justify the expenditures.

In response to the last question, "Should recreation departments have Sunday activities?" the group felt that action should be based on the local mores and traditions of that particular community.—ROBERT D. SISCO, *Treasurer, Public Recreation Association.*

A Survey of Recreation Departments in Wisconsin

• The Wisconsin Recreation Association has been one of the most active among state recreation groups in the gathering of information for the benefit of its members. One example of its activities is a report issued late in 1950 by its research committee (Mr. Pat Dawson of Janesville, chairman), relating to various phases of the service of recreation departments in Wisconsin. Reports were received from twenty-eight cities, and the replies were summarized in three separate sections, each dealing with cities in a population group. These reports covered three classes: "A" cities of 50,000 and over, fifteen class "B" cities between 15,000 and 50,000 and ten class "C" cities with population under 15,000. Most of the cities submitted information on all the questions covered in the inquiry, and the report gives an excellent picture of procedure in Wisconsin cities.

From the many items covered in the report the following have been selected as being of wide interest:

Car Allowance—All of the class "A" and "B" cities reporting provide a car allowance, and a majority of the class "C" cities do likewise.

Conference Allowance—An allowance for attendance at conferences is granted in all but one of the cities submitting information.

Woman Assistant—The two class "A"

cities reported a woman assistant to the executive, but only three of the smaller cities report such a worker except during the summer months.

Man Assistant—Ten of the cities reporting employed a man assistant, presumably on a full-time basis.

Budget Increases—In 1950, fourteen cities had a larger budget than in 1949, five had the same budget and five showed a slight decrease. The figures do not include maintenance.

Playgrounds—A major portion of the report related to summer playground operation and the following are a number of major items relating to this part of the program.

A total of 294 playgrounds were reported, seventy-six of which, in eight cities, were lighted for night use. The length of the playground season varied from six weeks in one city to twelve weeks in another city, with eight-week and ten-week seasons reported most frequently. A five-day week is most common, but a few cities reported their playgrounds open five and a half days. Milwaukee reports some of its playgrounds open, with limited leadership, seven days per week.

Considerable variation is recorded in the hours during which the playgrounds are open, but in most cities the program is carried on morning, afternoon and evening. Morning hours are usually from 9:00 to 12:00, afternoon hours from 1:00 to 5:00 and evening hours from 6:30 until dark. In a large majority of the cities, playgrounds are closed for an hour or more at noon; a smaller number close the playgrounds during the dinner hour.

Both a man and a woman are employed as leaders in a majority of cities; two such leaders were reported at 201 playgrounds. At forty-three playgrounds in eleven cities a woman

leader only was reported, and at thirty-four playgrounds in twelve cities the only worker was a man. The hours per day served by the leaders vary from six to ten, but in a majority of cities, working hours vary from seven to nine daily. Specialists or supervisors are employed in most of the cities above 15,000, with the class "B" cities averaging four such workers per city. Only three cities under 15,000 report special workers, but these average about three per city.

Apparatus—Detailed information was assembled with reference to the number and types of apparatus and equipment provided on the playgrounds. The following is a summary of the results. Madison was the only class "A" city which reported on the number of apparatus units. The figures in parentheses represent the number of cities reporting the number of units.

| Types of Apparatus | Number of Cities Reporting | Number of Units Reported |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sand Boxes | 24 | 101 (13) |
| Swings | 23 | 223 (13) |
| Slides | 20 | 55 (12) |
| Horizontal Bars | 19 | 66 (13) |
| Horizontal Ladders | 18 | 55 (9) |
| Teeters | 18 | 144 (11) |
| Jungle Gyms | 16 | 68 (10) |
| Traveling Rings | 16 | 16 (4) |
| Merry-Go-Rounds | 13 | 34 (9) |
| Climbing Ladders | 9 | 22 (5) |
| Climbing Poles | 8 | 12 (4) |
| Tree Climbs | 2 | 1 (1) |
| Balance Beams | 2 | 1 (1) |
| Basketball Goals | 24 | 133 (12) |
| Bean Bag Boards | 19 | 112 (9) |
| Permanent Volleyball Posts | 16 | 45 (8) |

Other sections of the report contained detailed information as to salary scales for the playground workers, athletic officials and other personnel, entry or per session fees for activities and maintenance costs.

"That the boy will play is inevitable. Where, what, and how he plays should be the serious concern of those who are interested in his future."—From *Boys Clubs.*

Teen-Age

RHYTHMS

RHYTHMIC ACTIVITIES are becoming as popular with teen-agers these days as jive and television. The fun is in the challenge of having to be alert and ever precise. Besides, being "hep" to rhythmic games has proved good training for swinging and swaying on the dance floor.

The following offer a few suggestions for recreation with rhythm:

Snap—3/4 Rhythm

Formation—Leader, who is "It," faces group. Players number off and sit in line or semi-circle.

Action—The leader begins by practicing the following rhythmic motions: slap own thighs (count 1); clap own hands (count 2); snap fingers (count 3). The rhythm must be smooth and even. On the snap, "It" calls a number and the person whose number is named must call another number on the next snap. This person calls another, and so the action continues. Only numbers are used which include the group. If anyone fails to call a number on the next snap after his number has been called, he goes to the foot of the line and all players move up one place, changing their numbers as they do so. The object of the game is to reach and stay in the number one chair.

Note: After the group has played this game, it is a challenge to see if members can continue while someone plays a waltz. Since the heavy beat of the waltz is its first, and the game "snap"

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Anne Livingston

accents the third beat, it is difficult to coordinate.

Variation—4/4 rhythm

In this, clap own thighs (count 1); clap own hands (count 2); snap thumb and third finger of left hand (count 3); snap thumb and third finger of right hand (count 4).

Action—A player calls his own number on the first snap and another person's number on the second snap. That player then calls his own number on the following snap and another player's number on the fourth. Each player repeats the action when his number is called.

Variation—4/4 rhythm

This is fun for those who like to concentrate and think fast. The action is the same as in the above variation, but players do not call their own number. On the first snap, the player calls another number and on the next snap, names a city. The person whose number was called, calls a number on one snap and, on the next, names a city which begins with the last letter of the city just named.

Example: Slap, clap, 3, Chicago

Slap, clap, 6, Omaha

Slap, clap, 8, Atlanta.

Double Patty-Cake Polka

Music: "Little Brown Jug" or anything in polka rhythm. This is the simple and popular mixer, with a double patty-cake.

Formation—Couples face each other, with both hands joined.

Action—Man starts with left foot and lady with right. Heel-toe-heel-toe (touching to left side); slide-slide-slide (hold), moving to man's left. Repeat above, alternating feet and moving to right. Clap own hands twice, partners right hand with your right twice, your own hands twice, partners left hand with your left hand twice, your own hands twice, your partner's two hands twice, your own hands twice, your own knees twice. All join elbows with own partner and turn once around, returning to original position; then all move to own left to face new partner. Repeat several times. The rhythm sounds like this: Heel, toe, heel, toe and slide, slide, slide, slide; heel, toe, heel, toe, and slide, slide, slide, slide; clap clap, right right, clap clap, left left, clap clap, both both, clap clap, knees knees; turn—and move to the left.

Peas Porridge—4/4 Rhythm

Formation—Four or six persons seated in a circle. There can be more, but there must be an even number. (This is the "old" version changed to the "teen" version.)

Action—(1) *Peas porridge hot* (All clap thighs once, own hands together once, clap hand, once each, of persons on either side); (2) *Peas porridge cold* (Repeat above.); (3) *Peas porridge in the pot* (All clap thighs once, own hands once, clap hands crossing—girl using left hand, clapping right hand of boy to right. This is on words, in the.

All clap own hands once on *pot.*; (4) *Nine days old* (All clap hands, crossing—girl using right hand, clapping left hand of boy to left on word, *nine*. All clap own hands together once, all clap hands with persons on both sides on word, *old*.)

Repeat all indefinitely, going faster and faster. If a person breaks the rhythm after this is played a few times, he sometimes is made to pay a forfeit. *Note:* This can be played in couples—four couples number off, with 1-5, 2-6, 3-7, 4-8, as partners. If a person misses the rhythm, he and his partner leave the circle.

Suggestion: Whether there is a large or small circle, it is helpful to number off, one-two, around the circle and have all "one's" cross with left hands while "two's" cross with right hands. (See 3 and 4 above.)

Square Dance Has Rhythm

"All American Promenade"—(Suggested by "Doc" Alumbaugh of Altadena, California.)

Record: Windsor 605, or any good lively march tempo.

Formation:—Double circle facing counterclockwise around the room. Partners join hands. Start on outside feet.

Action:—Walk forward four steps, turning on the last step to face opposite direction (turning in toward partner) and joining opposite hands. Walk backward four steps, turning on the last step to face original position, join inside hands. Repeat the step. Walk forward four steps, clockwise,

turning on last step to face opposite direction; join opposite hands. Walk backward four steps, clockwise, turning to face opposite direction on fourth count.

For the second part, starting on outside feet, step (balance) away from each other (inside hands are still joined), close inside foot to outside foot, step toward each other on inside feet, close outside foot to inside foot. Partners exchange sides by having lady cross in front of partner with four steps. Lady starts with right foot and makes one complete turn, counterclockwise, as she crosses over. End with inside hands joined and standing away from partner.

For the next step, repeat last movement, but begin by balancing towards, instead of away from, partners.

Now, using four counts and four steps (man, left foot; lady, right), the man leads his partner across in front of him and over toward his right side, with his left hand held at chest height. The lady makes a complete right turn, clockwise. Gentleman releases lady's hand as she goes into turn and steps diagonally forward to his left to meet a new partner. His original partner may turn again while she progresses towards new partner.

Repeat the complete routine indefinitely. The count is: forward 2-3-4 turn; back 2-3-4 turn (counterclockwise); forward 2-3-4 turn; back 2-3-4 turn (clockwise); away and together; roll the girl to the center; together and away; roll girl across and back.

Coffee Grows on White Oak Trees—

3/4 rhythm, increased to 2/4

Formation:—Couples form a ring, facing the center, which is occupied by another couple who swing each other during the first two lines of the song, as those of the ring join hands and promenade.

Action:—At the beginning of the third line, the circle halts, and the couple in center choose two other persons to make four for a do-si-do swing.

Coffee grows on white oak trees;

Rivers flow with brandy-oh!

*Go choose you one to roam with you
As sweet as 'lasses candy-oh!*

2/4 rhythm—Chorus:

Four in the middle and you better get about!

Four in the middle and you better get about!

Four in the middle and you better get about!

And roam the earth all 'round-oh!

The do-si-do figure ends with chorus; the couple last chosen remain in the ring, and the game begins again. This is a very lively number, its appeal coming from the contrasting positions of activity and waiting of the players—any moment one may be chosen to do-si-do next!

Another verse is:

Pepper grows where sneezes don't;

'Taters all taste dandy-oh!

*Go choose you one to roam with you,
As sweet as 'lasses candy-oh!*

Chorus:

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Alfred Elliott, Recreation Director, Greenwood, Mississippi

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UNITED NATIONS DAY

The seventh anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter came into existence will be observed on October twenty-fourth—officially designated as United Nations Day.

As an aid in planning a celebration for this day, a booklet, *UN Birthday Parties*, and a packet of other materials may be obtained free of charge from the National Citizens' Committee, 816 Twenty-first Street NW, Washington 6, D.C. Order your copy now!

The books listed below are a few of the many publications, available from your public library or the publishers, which will be helpful in developing a program promoting international understanding.

GAMES THE WORLD AROUND. Sara Hunt and Ethel Cain. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$3.50.

CHILDREN'S GAMES FROM MANY LANDS. Nina Millen. Friendship Press, New York. \$2.00.

THE WHOLE WORLD SINGING. Edith Lovell Thomas. (See "New Publications," page 312.)

AROUND THE WORLD IN SONG and SING IT YOURSELF, Dorothy Gordon. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York. \$2.75 each.

INTERNATIONAL FOLK PLAYS. Samuel Selden. University of North Carolina Press. \$5.00.

THE FOLK COSTUME BOOK. Frances H. Haire. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. Out of Print.

THE COSTUME BOOK. Joseph Leeming. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$2.75.

DANCE AND BE MERRY. Finadar Vytautas Beliajus. Clayton F. Summy Company, Chicago. Volume one, \$1.50. Volume two, \$2.00.

THE ART OF CHINESE PAPER FOLDING. Maying Soong. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. \$2.50.

HOMEMADE DOLLS IN FOREIGN DRESS. Nina R. Jordan. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. \$3.00.

FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. Cleveland H. Smith and Gertrude R. Taylor. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. \$3.50.

IMMIGRANT GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIFE. Allen H. Eaton. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. Out of Print.

Basketball

— the Game Way *

SIMPLE GAMES with a basketball help players learn basketball skills—ease in handling the ball, dribbling, shooting, passing, guarding, and their combinations. In addition, such games can provide fun when the number of players is either too small or too large—for a regular basketball game. Many of them can be used for local contests.

No Goal Basketball

Players—Any even number. Field—Any size field may be used, with boundaries on both ends and sides. A line 6 feet past each end is drawn. This constitutes the end goal zone. Formation—Players assume any positions desirable.

Game—Regular basketball rules will be observed, except that no baskets are used. Scoring is done by players receiving passes over the opponents' goal line. Two points are scored for each successfully caught pass over the goal line. The ball must be caught in the goal zone. The players may be guarded in this zone, observing regular basketball guarding rules.

Fifty Baskets or Lose

Players—Any even number. Field—One basket, or, if available, two baskets may be used. Formation—Players line up behind a starting line twenty feet from the basket. Two teams are formed.

Game—Each player in each team in succession takes a shot from the starting line. The objective of each team is to score fifty baskets to win.

1. Instead of each player having to

recover the ball after he has shot, the player next in turn may retrieve it, and shoot from the spot of recovery. The game continues until fifty baskets have been made.

2. The game may be played by two persons, and, if desired, shots may be taken from any point at which the ball is retrieved.

Shoot and Dribble

Players—One or more. Field—One basket is needed. Formation—Players line up at forty-five degree angle to the basket, either left or right side.

Game—Three attempts are given each man to dribble in from the side of the basket and shoot with the right hand. The ball may be balanced with the left hand, but the impetus to the shot must be with the right hand. Three such dribbling shots are taken from the left side of the basket. One point is scored for each goal made.

One Goal Basketball or Half Court Basketball

Basketball played by two to eight players on a side can afford much excitement and one is more apt to learn such fundamentals as pivoting, faking and guarding. Rules are the same as in a regular basketball game, with the exception that each side tries for the same basket and game is started by one of the players tossing the ball between two opposing players. Instead of tapping the ball, players wait until the ball touches floor and try to recover it on the rebound. The ball is tossed up in this manner on all "jump balls." An out-of-bound line should be

made approximately thirty feet in from the end zone. After a basket is made, player on opposing team puts ball in play from out-of-bound line.

Line Captain Ball

Players—Any even number up to twenty. Field—A space no larger than an area forty feet by forty feet will be satisfactory. Formation—Two teams are formed, each of which is placed in a straight line, parallel to, and facing at a distance of forty feet. Midway between the two lines, and equidistant from each end, two three-foot circles are drawn, each nine feet apart. A restraining line also is drawn for each team, over which they may not step. A captain and guard are chosen from each team. Each captain takes his place in one of the circles. Each guard takes his place near the opposing captain.

Game—The object of the game is for one team to get the ball into the hands of its captain. A point is scored for each successful catch the captain makes. Fifteen points constitute a game.

To start the game, the ball is given to the team winning the toss of a coin. This team will attempt to pass the ball to its captain. Captains must keep one foot in the circle, and team members may not pass over the restraining line which has been drawn. Guards are at liberty to rove anywhere within the restraining lines, but they may not trespass within the circles of the captains, nor may they interfere with the captains.

When a guard intercepts the ball, he passes it back to his team. Guards may not pass to their captains. After every two points of scoring, the captains and guards exchange places.

Two In and Drop Out

Players—Any number. Field—One basket. Formation—Players form in a straight line, approaching basket at an angle.

Game—Leading man dribbles in for a short shot. Player next in line recovers ball and shoots a short shot. When two successive baskets are made, each player who misses thereafter retires to side lines. Game continues until all have been eliminated.

* From *The Game Way to Sports*. Copyright 1937 by H. A. Reynolds, A. S. Barnes and Company. (Out of print.)



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The Value of Play in Children's Homes

Helen Dauncey



We live in a confusing world. Its inconsistencies trouble adults, but by virtue of our years of living and our varied experiences we can view our problems with a sense of perspective. Children have their anxieties, fears and tensions, too—but to the child they may seem monstrous. The fortunate child who comes from a good home and a family where he is loved, and where he feels secure, gets a "connectedness" with his world, and the world beyond. This is basic to his happiness and in this situation his fears and worries may be but fleeting things.

The child who is pushed out into a frightening, unknown environment is the one who most needs the help of all adults in preserving his individuality, in giving him the best equipment with which to face the world, and in minimizing his doubts and tensions. Many children who come from broken homes—or from ones in which the situation is detrimental to growth and development—must live in institutions,

either publicly or privately supported, for varying periods of time.

The play experience there, if properly supervised, can contribute much to health and happiness, now and in the future. If his background has been very bad—and many times it is—his physical needs must be checked before he can participate in vigorous physical activity. If his history reveals no discernible defects or handicaps, but his spirit has been bruised, then he needs much help in learning to get along with others in order to be comfortable and happy in his play.

When he first has a chance to play with equipment or with friends, his shyness, loneliness and fear may be covered up by aggressive actions which antagonize others. Careful guidance is called for here, understanding patience rather than hurried decision to take away his privilege of playing with others until he can "learn to behave." His emotional needs should be of far greater concern than his ability to conform.

Although play activities must never be regimented, they should be guided, so that each child is helped to develop physically, to change social attitudes,

and to grow in emotional control. Adults should consider it a privilege to have some part in this guiding process, through which the child may find himself and learn one of the fundamental lessons for successful living—the ability to get on with others.

Alas! Too many adult staff members in homes or institutions think of play periods as added chores. They consider their job in terms of food, clothing, shelter and the daily routine, and the other things can wait.

Since the present trend is to keep the child in an institution for as short a time as possible, and to place him in a foster home, or remedy conditions so that he may return to his own home, the time is short at best, and his social needs are not postponable.

The coined word used by the New York State Youth Commission is one which every staff member in a home should say daily. The word is *sarne*. It stands for security, affection, recognition and new experiences. These will be achieved by good planning and personal effort, rather than merely by large expenditures of money.

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these that physical skills and the ability to give and take are developed.

Climbing apparatus, swings, slides, basketball goals, hard surface areas for roller skating and games, level outdoor play areas, attractive indoor play rooms, all supply activity for a wide range of ages and interests.

Supplies (the expendable items) should be chosen with the needs of the children in mind, but in general should include balls of many sizes, bean bags, box hockey, table tennis, quoits, arts and crafts supplies, records and a record player, game room supplies (checkers, dominoes, puzzles, parchesi, and so on) dolls and doll houses, stuffed animals, books, building blocks, toys with which to play house or store, tables and benches built for children, a bulletin board, sand table, pictures, skill games, a trunk of old clothes for dress up, and a place for their collections. It is not enough to supply these things and then sit back. There must be leadership with skill and imagination to encourage their use and enjoyment.

The very young children will love pull toys, a packing box house, sand box and sand toys, a drain pipe to crawl through, steps to climb or an inclined board to run down; and for indoors—cigar box building blocks, milk bottle caps, paper containers, spools and many other everyday articles which imaginative children or leaders can put to a variety of uses.

As one visits institutions, the first step over the threshold gives the clue as to the kind of place it is. It has to be *more* than clean and orderly. Some places, although they may be clean, are so barren that your heart sinks, while others have used color everywhere; there are plants and flowers in evidence and the places look homey—not like a *home*. The visages of those in charge usually match the scenery.

If there is one thing above all others that an institution child needs, it is an atmosphere of warmth and attractiveness, both in his physical surroundings and in the personalities of those who work with him.

Unfortunately, some staff people, just as some teachers, see their job as one of discipline and order rather than one of friendliness and a chance to be of

service. Some have great limitations when it comes to entering into physical activities, but they may have skill in helping to plan social programs—a holiday observance, a birthday party, a picnic or getting up a show. These are just as important as the games.

Some have the good sense to secure leaders in the community to do the things they know are needed but which they feel inadequate to do themselves. If their interest and support of any activity is known by the children, it matters not who actually does it.

Too many community organizations and individuals have a twinge of conscience at Christmas and Easter, with the result that children's homes are usually surfeited with gifts and food on these two days. A weekly date to work with the children—telling stories, teaching rhythms, playing games, doing crafts or just being with them—would be much more lasting and infinitely more helpful.

There are potential volunteers in every community who, if approached in the right way, would be glad to help with the program. The pleasure of the youngsters would more than repay them for the time and effort given. It is their time and interest, not money, that is so greatly needed.

The role of a houseparent in an institution is not an easy one, any more than being the mother of a family is a simple task. It is a round-the-clock job, with many little emotionally disturbed souls coming and going.

Some of them have had to cope with problems that would floor an adult. For them, the institution is home and security, for a short period at least. Every bit of fun and laughter and good times that it is possible to arrange should be theirs.

It is my belief that the play and recreation program can be of inestimable value for all children, if it is varied enough, if it is done with a spirit of enjoyment on the part of the leader, and if it has a deeper aim than just entertainment.

Until such time as trained leadership is available, most of the activity must be handled by the staff, assisted by volunteers. The results are too far reaching and too important to allow it to be a hit or miss proposition.



1951 Peoria Park
District Survey

FEW RECREATION and park departments give the public an opportunity to share in the development of plans for facilities and programs, although the public relations value of such participation is widely recognized. Therefore, a public survey sponsored in June 1951, by the Pleasure Driveway and Park District in Peoria, Illinois, is of unusual interest. Its purpose was twofold—to make a qualitative analysis of the district parks and park facilities and to secure information that would enable the park trustees to plan intelligently a program to encourage the better use of park facilities by more Peoria people.

Using professional resident interviewers, under the direction of Midwest Opinion Associates, Peoria officials presented questionnaires to the heads of nine hundred homes scattered throughout twenty districts of the city and park district extending into the county. The interviewers, and other personnel involved in compiling the survey and report, donated their time. Every effort was made to insure complete accuracy in the results, and only proven and accepted techniques were used in developing the data.

Nearly ninety-five per cent of all respondents indicated that they, or a member of the family, visited Peoria parks during the preceding year, and three-fourths of them go to the parks weekly, or oftener. More than forty per cent visit the parks to use the play-

Public Opinion Aids Park Officials

grounds. Baseball, picnics and going to the zoo, in that order, are the next most popular attractions. Swimming was mentioned by only fifteen per cent of the respondents, but this may be due to the fact that the interviewing was done in June before the very hot weather set in. More than ten per cent of the families mentioned band concerts and floral displays as reasons for visiting the parks.

Active sports, such as golf, tennis, swimming and baseball are twice as popular with the frequent as they are with the infrequent visitors. This would seem to indicate that facilities for active games encourage regular use of the parks. Other activities did not show a significant difference on the part of those who visit frequently as opposed to those who do not.

More than three-fourths of the respondents indicated that they consider the parks excellent or fair, the higher percentage of satisfied park users being those who go frequently.

On the matter of improvements, one-half of the frequent visitors could suggest at least one definite improvement, but only one-eighth of the infrequent visitors were able to offer suggestions. Nearly forty per cent of those interviewed suggested improved playground equipment or picnic areas. Only one-fourth of the respondents requested an improved zoo. A miniature golf course was among the facilities requested on some of the questionnaires.

Three-fourths of the people go to the parks by private automobile, the rest by bus or other transportation.

Only one-half of the people indicated they would definitely go to Detweiller Park to visit a zoo or small animal farm. Among the wild animals Peorians would like to see at the zoo, bears are most popular, followed by lions, tigers and elephants. Horses are the most popular of tame animals, fol-

lowed by cows and pigs. Monkeys are the favorite small animal, and peacocks and parrots are the most popular birds. Only two per cent showed no special choice of animals, and more than twenty-five per cent would like to see all kinds of small animals.

Peoria people are not sure in their own minds whether the playground and recreation board is part of the park system; one-half of the respondents believe it is, twenty per cent feel that it is not, and the remaining thirty per cent admit they do not know.

In making decisions, based on this survey, the importance of the cost involved in the development and promotion of an activity must be carefully weighed. Recommendations offered are:

1. Careful analysis of the playground facilities should be made. Where feasible, new and improved equipment should be added and the number of playgrounds increased.

2. Picnic areas should be carefully checked as to number and facilities now available. Addition of picnic areas in the less popular parks should be given special consideration.

3. The miniature golf course mentioned as an improvement should be checked into further, and if there is enough interest, one should be developed, provided space is available in a good location. This is especially important from a cost standpoint because, with sufficient interest, such a project would probably be self-supporting or even profitable.

4. The present zoo should be enlarged and improved, if funds are available. This can probably be done at a relatively reasonable cost because of the high degree of interest in smaller, more common animals. Any expansion here should be thoroughly advertised and promoted.

5. Band concerts should be more highly advertised and promoted.

Asphalt and Concrete Surfaces

● Many specific questions relating to the surfacing of recreation areas were submitted to a national committee on surfacing recreation areas, in response to a questionnaire sent out early in 1951. A number of these, which related to asphalt surfaces, were referred to the Asphalt Institute in New York City; those relating to concrete, to the Portland Cement Association of Chicago, Colonel Walter F. Winters, chief engineer of the institute and Joseph N. Bell, manager, public relations bureau of the association, provided answers which are reproduced below.

Asphalt

Q. *"Is it more expensive to resurface badly cracked and deteriorated paved surfaces or to replace them completely?"*

A. It is very difficult to define the condition of a surface which would be more economical to replace than to resurface. For example, on a badly cracked concrete surface which is broken into comparatively small pieces and is badly distorted, it would likely not be economical to resurface, since the distortion of the concrete might continue and be reflected through the asphaltic resurfacing. However, material of this type can be salvaged as a base. It can be broken and jammed into the grade with pneumatic hammers, capped by approximately four inches of good granular material and an asphaltic resurface, about two inches in thickness, placed on the granular lift with excellent results. In general, it can be said that it is less expensive to resurface than it is to replace a recreational area.

Q. *"What is the best way to resurface clay courts with asphalt? What kind, foundation, aggregate, and so on?"*

A. The clay soils should be removed, if possible, to a depth of five to seven inches if a stone type of base is to be used. A plastic clay, such as is used in tennis courts, will contaminate a stone base by pulling in and holding moisture which tends to soften the base materials and affords inadequate support to the asphalt surfacing. An inch of screenings or sand worked into the soil in the bottom of the excavation will tend to seal out the ground waters. Four to six inches of granular base, consisting of crushed stone, slag or gravel, should then be topped by several inches of asphaltic concrete. It is always advisable to provide adequate drainage for an installation of this type.

Q. *"We have been in the practice of using sheet asphalt similar to that used on streets but find it tends to crack. It is felt that the reason for such cracking is because heavy traffic is lacking. Our surface becomes brittle and consequently splits. Would rubberized surfacing be our answer?"*

A. A heavier penetration asphalt is normally used in sheet asphalt construction than in asphaltic concrete. If care is not used in preparing the sand mixes, the penetration of the asphalt may again be lowered by excessive temperatures. These conditions may be the cause of cracking in your sheet asphalt. An asphaltic concrete, using stone or gravel, has less tendency to crack than the sheet asphalt mixes, and if a high sand content is carried in the asphaltic concrete mix, a dense, smooth surface can be provided which is very similar in appearance to the sheet asphalts. In addition we should never lose sight of the fact that maintenance of some type is necessary from time to time to reduce the cracking condition. The time to seal an asphaltic surface can be determined only by inspection. However, in some locations it may be advisable to seal a surface within five to eight years after its original installation.

Q. *"We use a blacktop area for an ice rink and games area—we have some cracking of the asphalt. Do others report damage from ice rink construction?"*

A. It is doubtful if the fact the area is used as an ice rink would have any particular, detrimental effect on the asphaltic surface. It is possible that some cracking may occur in the surfacing. If these cracks are sealed and routine maintenance provided, it should serve satisfactorily as an ice skating rink, provided the original construction was adequate.

Q. "Is there any way one can limit the seepage of water from a flooded blacktop area, to better facilitate ice freezing for skating?"

A. Apparently the area referred to is either a porous mix or it is cracked to some extent. In either case, a seal constructed by spraying the entire surface with about 0.2 gallons per square yard of an RC-4 or 5 and covered with coarse sand or stone chips will solve the problem of seepage.

Q. "We have a new asphalt multiple-use area, two hundred feet by one hundred eighty-nine feet, with a spray painted surface. The paint gives a good surface for shuffleboard, roller skating, or dancing, but tennis and basketball players say it is too slick. The winter freezing chips the paint some. Can you get a smooth surface without slickness? Is there a way to eliminate repainting? Is there an engineering minimum on subsurface drainage? (We went to considerable expense on this.)"

A. A number of multiple-use areas have been constructed in the country on new asphaltic concrete, using the plastic type of paints. These paints are often applied with a squeegee in a multiple course of application. The first coats are normally filler coats which tend to fill up the small voids in the surfacing. Color coats are then applied followed by several clear coats of plastic paint. This method of finishing a multi-use area seems to be quite satisfactory, and provides a surface, if dry and not waxed, which can be used for tennis and basketball. A periodical repainting with a clear coat of paint will likely be necessary.

It is virtually impossible to say what the minimum amount of subdrainage installation would be on any particular construction. The type of soil is usually the governing factor. In an open, free draining soil, little or no subdrainage installations are necessary.

Q. "What is the best method of retarding the melting of ice on asphalt courts flooded for use as skating rinks?"

A. The application of sand is probably as effective as any other material. However, portland cement can be applied, or a thin wash of either lime or cement. If sand is used, it need not be applied to a thickness of greater than one to one and one-half inches. The depth of the water over this sand should be maintained at not less than two inches at the crown of the court.

Concrete

Q. "Is it more expensive to resurface badly cracked and deteriorated paved surfaces, or to replace them completely?"

A. It will probably be more expensive to replace the concrete, but you will almost certainly get greater returns from the money invested. If the pavement is badly cracked, as described, then the subbase is probably to blame. Resurfacing does not correct a bad subbase, and the cracking may eventually occur in the new surface in approximately the same locations. While the initial cost will be greater to remove the cracked pavement, correct faults in

the subgrade and place new concrete, in the long run it will pay off in longer service life and reduced maintenance and repair bills.

Q. "We would like to use the concrete areas for roller skating but have not solved the problem of the expansion joints interfering with the skates."

A. Normally expansion joints are not recommended in roller skating rinks, as this type of joint usually creates a bump, or the sealing material adheres to the wheels of the skates. Brass dividing strips, to allow for contraction only, are recommended.

But where existing concrete built for other purposes is employed for roller skating, it is recommended that this be done: remove all joint sealing tar or asphaltic material to a depth that will permit bond between the concrete and new sealing material; following recommendations of the manufacturers* of asphalt-rubber composition, thoroughly clean the crevice of foreign matter and fill with the new material to surface level; make sure that the joint is watertight and that the composition is not extruded.

Q. "Interested in concrete tennis court construction with curb built around the courts so they can be flooded to provide ice skating in winter."

A. It is hardly necessary to say that repeated cycles of freezing and thawing are severely punishing to any type of pavement, and surface scaling sometimes results. It has been only in recent years that an answer to this problem has been developed by the portland cement industry. Air-entraining portland cement is now used by nearly all northern states in building concrete pavement resistant to "frost action" or repeated cycles of freezing and thawing, and to the action of chemicals used to melt pavement ice.

But this in itself is not a recommendation that a tennis court pavement be intentionally subjected to such punishment. A tennis court with a true surface costs a good deal of money, and should be well protected, not endangered. Without sermonizing, making such courts into double-duty pavement may well be a case of "penny wise and pound foolish". The added winter income may be largely expended in spring and summer repairs, and by loss of income during resurfacing or replacement operations.

However, if the primary purpose of the court is for ice skating, and the tennis court of secondary importance, then air-entraining portland cement should by all means be used to make the concrete. Where air-entraining portland cement is not available, an air-entraining admixture should be used. In addition, all joints should be thoroughly caulked before flooding. A marshy subgrade is a serious hazard to pavement of all types, even concrete, which has

*The following are names of companies known to be producing asphalt-rubber composition. It is suggested that they be contacted for comments as to whether their products will serve the specific purpose mentioned.

"Paraplastic," Servitized Products Corporation, 6051 West 65th Street, Chicago 38, Illinois;

"Careylastic," Phillips-Carey Company, Lakeland, Cincinnati, Ohio; and

"Sealz," Dispersion Process, Incorporated, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

strength to bridge small weak spots. When water seeps through joints to freeze beneath pavement, serious damage can result.

A well-designed court of air-entrained concrete, protected against seepage of water into the subgrade, will probably give many years of excellent service in the dual role suggested.

Q. "We built tennis courts with curb around for ice skating, but alternate freezing and thawing broke off the 'skin coat.' Patching places where surface was broken proved unsuccessful. How should we resurface these courts?"

A. (See previous question.)

A "skin coat" is more or less useless for pavement subjected to repeated cycles of this type.

The surface of the existing court should be thoroughly

cleaned and roughened with a scarifying tool to assure good bond between new and old concrete. Three inches of air-entrained concrete reinforced with welded wire fabric weighing at least seventy-eight pounds per one hundred square feet is recommended. Expansion joints should be placed in the resurfacing directly over any expansion joints in the old slab, and the grooves tightly sealed.

Q. "What are best colors to reduce sun glare on game courts?"

A. Green. Various shades of brown and black seem to be among the most popular colors for stains. As to use of such preparations, the directions of the individual manufacturers should be followed. They will undoubtedly be glad to render advice on colors and application.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS . . .

Mrs. Sigmund Stern, member of the recreation commission for over thirty-three years, was recently awarded an honorary membership in the California Recreation Society—in appreciation of her magnificent record of service in public recreation. She has been appointed and re-appointed by four San Francisco mayors.

V. W. Flickinger, chief of the division of parks in Ohio, and Frank D. Quinn, chairman of the Texas state parks board and president of the National Conference on State Parks, were awarded the Cornelius Amory Pugsley silver and bronze medals, respectively, for outstanding service in park work.

The Virginia Recreation Association's first Layman's Award for service to community recreation, went to Matt C. Huppuch of Arlington.

An editorial honoring Guy L. Shippo was published in the *Midland Daily News* (Michigan) on March 17, 1952. The editorial recognized the many years of outstanding public service which Mr. Shippo has devoted to his community.

John J. Considine, chairman of the in-service training committee for the American Institute of Park Executives, and general superintendent of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation, attended the Olympics at Helsinki in July. "This will give me an oppor-

tunity to study the physical arrangements and confer with the authorities in Helsinki on the various ways in which these facilities can be adapted to multiple use," he said before leaving. "My visit will not limit me to Helsinki, for I expect to tour other European countries and see what they have to offer in the line of public recreation."

Mr. Considine is on the committee planning the convention hall and exhibits building in the Detroit Civic Center. Any ideas derived from his European visit will be incorporated in these structures.

Gilbert L. Skutt, superintendent of parks in Los Angeles since July 1936, retired May 1, 1952. He was head of the Pasadena Park Department from 1923 until assuming the Los Angeles post. Mr. Skutt supervised the building of thirty-two new Los Angeles playgrounds, nine swimming pools, the Hollywoodland Girls' Camp, and the improvement of fifty older playgrounds. He was the first president of both the Western Shade Tree Conference and the California Society of the Institute of Park Executives. He has served terms as vice-president and president of the National Institute of Park Executives, and was on the board of directors for many years.

Arthur E. Demaray, director of the National Park Service from April to December, 1951, retired after forty-

eight and one-half years of service with the federal government. He has received the Cornelius Amory Pugsley gold medal, for outstanding contributions to the park field.

Obituary Notes

Weldon B. Wade, executive secretary of the American Institute of Park Executives, from August 1950 until his death in June of this year, was superintendent of recreation in Sycamore, Illinois, from 1937 to 1941, and was in community organization work for the Federal Security Agency from 1941 to 1946. Mr. Wade was graduated from the National Recreation Association School in 1935.

Arthur Rindge Wendell, president, until his death last May, of the Wheatena Corporation of Rahway, New Jersey, was interested for many years in the development of a chain of parks for Union County, New Jersey. Mr. Wendell was an original member of the park commission, formed in 1921 to convert swamps and abandoned farm areas into park grounds, and served as chairman for two terms.

Paul Nelson, author of "A Matter of Life or Death," which appeared in *RECREATION*, March, 1952, died before he could see his article in print. Dedication of a swimming pool in Santa Maria, California, has been proposed to honor Mr. Nelson's contribution to swimming safety and sport.

Personnel

• The National Recreation Congress is only a few days away and if you are planning to attend you may want to take advantage of the several special features related to personnel. These include:

I. Job Mart—If you are an employer seeking qualified professional leaders, fill out the *job card*, giving brief but essential information about the position available and advising how prospective candidates can meet you for a personal interview. Also, you may want to check the companion *file for candidates*, to see what candidates are registered and available for your type of position. Professional leaders in attendance and available for positions will fill out the *candidates card* and place it in the file for those available for positions.

II. Registration for Placement — Registration blanks will be available at the Congress. They may be filled out and placed in the *confidential box* provided for that purpose. These applications will be collected and brought back to headquarters for processing in the usual manner. The applicants will be classified and added to the active list.

Those professional leaders who are not necessarily available or looking for positions find it desirable to have their professional records on file at a central place. These may be referred to confidentially for special assignments or in times of emergency. Sometimes positions seek the worker. Recently, a representative searching confidentially for an outstanding candidate to fill an unusual position observed an individual at a conference. He was impressed and, upon speaking to the person, found him to be interested. This prospect was eliminated later when, upon request, we were not able to provide a set of credentials for him along with the professional personnel records of other experienced candidates.

III. National Roster—*This is a separate defense project and should not be confused with registration for employment, membership in the association or with any other listing.* It has

no relationship to other personnel projects, and all recreation and park leaders are included, whether their names appear on other types of lists or not.

It would be vital that the recreation leadership of the country be made immediately available to the armed forces and civilian war recreation programs in the event of an all-out war. This would require a great expansion of recreation service practically overnight. A major disaster might mean that the welfare of your citizens would require additional and immediate assistance from your own recreation sources, backed up with whatever help is available. For example, should thousands of children be housed in temporary shelters, you would need more story-tellers, music or game leaders or other types of specialists. At this point, the association could tell your local officials where such leaders are and how to reach them. Recreation must be prepared for this sort of emergency, although we hope it will never happen.

The National Roster is the only way by which the members of the recreation profession could be immediately mobilized on a nation-wide basis for this tremendous recreation job. If you have not already done so, we urge you to be prepared by enrolling on the National Roster. We are eager, also, that you urge your entire professional staff to enroll. It would be particularly important to be able to reach program and other staff specialists quickly in such an event.

Out of loyalty to the profession, all park and recreation personnel should be registered. This is the first attempt to establish a national roster for recreation and park personnel. Recreation is probably the only major profession that does not know the status of its own leadership. This is an embarrassing admission. We know something about the total number of leaders, but we do not know about the types of leaders. We do not know the number of playground leaders, the number of community center leaders, the number of general supervisors or the number

of specialists for such major activities as music, drama, crafts and nature. Registration with the roster will supply this information, which is important to all of us, in both war and peace time.

Facilities and material are available at the Congress for registering with the roster. Won't you please register before you leave the Congress, or promptly after you return to your respective cities? Also, we are depending upon you to see that members of your staff stand up to be counted and to see, also, that they register. The roster will never be complete without them.

Colleges Reporting Major Curricula in Recreation

It will be noted, in the following table, that there has been a sharp drop both in the number of colleges reporting and the number of students being

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Personnel (continued)

graduated. The thirty-nine schools reporting major curriculums in recreation for 1952 represent a decrease of fourteen over 1951. Compared with the preceding year, the 565 students expected to receive recreation degrees in 1952 indicate a loss of 127 potential leaders.

This decrease in the number of recreation leaders being trained by colleges and universities would not be quite so disconcerting if it meant better selection and more careful screening of those being admitted into the professional recreation curriculums. Unfortunately, this is not the case at some schools. By the middle of May, less than half of the schools reporting students available had been visited. However, some of those were not particularly inspiring, with one-third to one-half of the students interviewed obviously unsuited for recreation leadership. On the more optimistic side, we are pleased to report that other schools visited were able to maintain both quantity and quality, with practically every student placeable in some type of leadership position.

The general situation indicates the urgent need for a nation-wide systematic recruiting program for the profession. Outstanding student leaders in high school graduating classes must be acquainted with the opportunities for recreation leadership, and encouraged to attend colleges and universities with acceptable professional recreation curriculums. The schools must have a larger pool of more promising prospects from which to choose those to receive professional preparation.

The association's Advisory Committee on Recruitment, headed by Mrs. Verna Rensvold, Superintendent of Recreation, Kansas City, Missouri, is working on the problem and will undoubtedly come up with practical ideas and recommendations. Suggestions from others will be most welcome. The college recreation session at the Congress this year will deal exclusively with recruiting and selection. The problem is urgent, and it is hoped that forward progress will be rapid in this important phase of personnel work.

New Training Program

Illinois University announces a new graduate recreation training program starting in September 1952, leading to a Master of Science in Recreation. It will be under the direction of Charles K. Brightbill.

Personnel News

Marvin Rife has been appointed director of research and general supervisor for the camping program of the *Herald Tribune* Fresh Air Fund in New York City. Dr. Cliff Hutchins of the NRA's planning and survey service will succeed Dr. Rife as director of the professional recreation curriculum at Wisconsin University.

Gerald Burns has resigned as executive director of the American Camping Association.

F. V. D. Gustafson is now superintendent for Montgomery County, Maryland. E. T. McGowan succeeds him as superintendent of recreation, Detroit.

W. C. SUTHERLAND is director of recreation personnel service of the NRA.

RECREATION CURRICULUMS AND DEGREES REPORTED BY U.S. COLLEGES IN 1952

| National Recreation Association District | Colleges and Universities Offering: | | Total Number of Colleges Reporting Major Curriculums in Recreation | Number of Degrees Awarded in 1952 | | | |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Undergraduate Major Curriculums in Recreation | Graduate Major Curriculums in Recreation | | Bachelor | Graduate | TOTAL 1952 | TOTAL 1951 |
| New England | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 23 | 27 |
| Middle Atlantic | 5 | 5 | 5 | 38 | 73 | 111 | 173 |
| Southern | 9 | 3 | 9 | 59 | 8 | 67 | 100 |
| Great Lakes | 11 | 5 | 11 | 180 | 70 | 250 | 251 |
| Midwest | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 26 |
| Southwest | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 16 |
| Pacific Southwest | 9 | 4 | 9 | 73 | 13 | 86 | 65 |
| Pacific Northwest | 2 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 19 | 39 | 392 | 173 | 565 | 692 |

Recipes for Fun

Handicrafts



Leaf printing—on fabrics, wood, metal and plaster of Paris—and molding of leaf designs in plaster and ceramics are colorful new variations of an old art, and are described in detail, with many illustrations, in *Nature Printing* by David and Jean Villaseñor.*

ness, going always with the grain. Any good printer's ink can be used. Burnt umber and sienna are most effective colors on white woods. Only one piece of carpeting is needed for wood. The order of materials, when ready for pressing, is: the wood on which the print is being made; leaves inked on one side only; cloth or paper napkin to absorb excess ink; carpeting, pile down; piece of board. Pressure may be applied either by stepping on the top board, or by using a mechanical press.

Two items especially suitable for leaf printing on wood are plaques for marking trees and plants in parks or along nature trails, and coffee table or similar small table tops and trays. The final step, when ink is thoroughly dry, is to finish with at least two coats of clear alcohol proof varnish or lacquer on a table top, and two coats of clear shellac or varnish on plaques.

Easiest to produce of all the leaf printing techniques is spatter printing—on paper, wood or fabric. In this type of work you may experiment freely, and you'll be delighted with your own fascinating innovations.

On paper, use poster colors or inks.

On wood, spatter with colored oil stains, or thinned poster paint. The poster (water) color on wood is permanent if you wish to paint over it when thoroughly dry, with clear shellac, lacquer or varnish.

On fabric, the textile pigment can be used as it comes from the container, if you use a brush. It is necessary to thin color for use in a spray gun or atomizer.

Leaf arrangements are secured firmly in place on the material chosen and ink spattered over them to make a "negative" print outlined by the spattered area.

Implements are simple. A screen nailed onto a frame of four little pieces of wood, approximately one inch by one inch by four inches, makes one of the most versatile tools. Using an old toothbrush, dip in four or five inches above green leaf or leaves. A little tea strainer works nicely, also, but requires more patience than the flat screen. For the scrubbing area is so limited that the ink intensity is a bit more difficult to control. With practice and patience, spatter printing lends itself well to the use of several colors. An atomizer and dry brush can also be used for artistic effects; or rubbing on the color with a cloth gives texture variation. The projects which can be made from various kinds of leaf printing are unlimited: Christmas cards with spatter design of pine needles or cedar twigs; drapes of monks cloth or muslin printed with large rhubarb leaves, long slender grasses or a combination of leaves; parchment lamp shades; holiday gift wrapping papers and stationery; albums of local vegetation as a summer camp project; and so on.

Dry the leaves which have been used and are not damaged and save them for future use as decorations for party tables, gift packages and favors, or as interesting and colorful trimmings for walls, bulletin boards and posters.

(Fold Back)

In order to do leaf printing on fabric, you must have:

- (1) Fresh green leaves—Leaves with definite delineation and veining are the best. The harder leaves will withstand several separate colorings with careful handling, but it is advisable to have "extras" for experimentation.
- (2) Fabric—Those which best show the leaf's clean cut veining are smooth surfaced and closely textured.
- (3) Brayer—This must be a soft rubber printer's brayer, as a hard roller may create leaf damage.
- (4) Rolling surface—Glass, masonite, stainless steel or any other hard smooth surface is suitable.
- (5) Textile ink or color—Use only the best, a textile pigment suitable for block printing, which can be used directly, without thinning. A palette knife for mixing and spreading and small paint brushes for touching up will prove useful.
- (6) Two pieces of deep pile carpeting and two boards at least twelve by eighteen inches—Boards should be free of any warping.
- (7) Paint thinner, old rags and newspapers.

Step by step, the method of procedure is:

- (1) Wash fabric thoroughly and rinse well.
- (2) While still slightly damp, iron out all wrinkles.
- (3) Brush fresh green leaves free of all foreign particles.
- (4) Choose your color or colors, and squeeze a small amount of textile pigment onto one corner of the rolling surface. (If using a glass surface, place white paper beneath it to best see true color.)

* Available from Foster Art Service, Inc., Box 456, Laguna Beach, California. \$1.00.



(5) Mix two or more colors with palette knife, if blended color is desired.

(6) Spread color evenly with brayer and roll to tacky consistency and until brayer is covered with a thin even coating.

(7) Place fabric upon piece of carpeting, pile side up, and make a trial arrangement of leaves. One board is under carpeting, so that whole thing may be lifted and placed on floor later. (Experimenting may be done on a paper napkin, saving the fabric until arrangement is certain.)

(8) Place first leaf on rolling surface, hold stem firmly with fore finger and roll brayer over it in *one direction only*, following the veining. Lift brayer and re-roll until leaf is sufficiently colored.

(9) If making a "double-print" impression, turn leaf over and ink the other side, also.

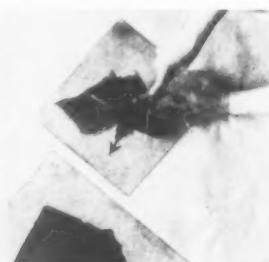
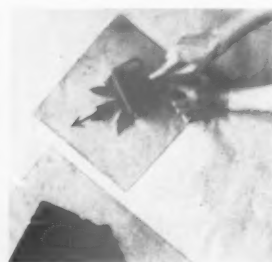
(10) Lift completely inked leaf and place back into its original position on the trial arrangement. (Use a pair of tweezers to keep ink from staining hands.)

(11) Ink all leaves in arrangement and replace in original positions. Do not move a leaf after it has been replaced, as it may trail stains.

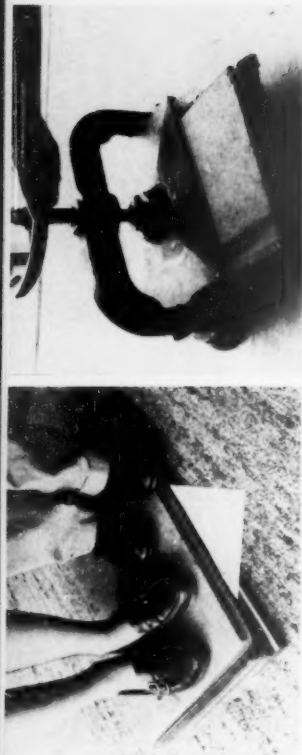
(12) Place second piece of fabric (napkin, if experimenting), face down, over the first in identical alignment. (If only one impression is desired, color only the most heavily veined sides of leaves, but place paper napkin or absorbent cloth over top, to absorb excess color.)

(13) Carefully place second piece of carpeting, pile down, over the sandwiched leaf layout. It is the pile surface which, under pressure, makes the color penetrate into the fabric.

(14) Place second board on top, and lift entire arrangement to floor, being careful not to allow slightest movement of materials.



(Fold Along This Line)



(15) Step firmly, with an even up and down pressure with no side motion, onto top board. The more weight applied, the better. (If a mechanical press is available, it may be used.)

(16) Carefully remove top board and pile carpeting. With a quick, deft stroke, lift off top fabric or napkin.

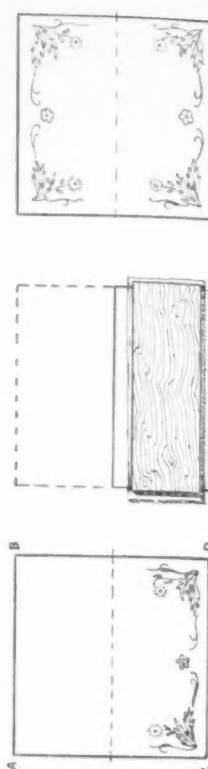
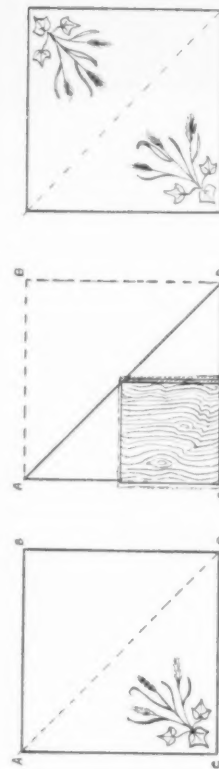
(17) With tweezers carefully remove leaves and drop onto newspaper.

(18) Allow printed fabric to dry thoroughly. Time will vary with pigment used.

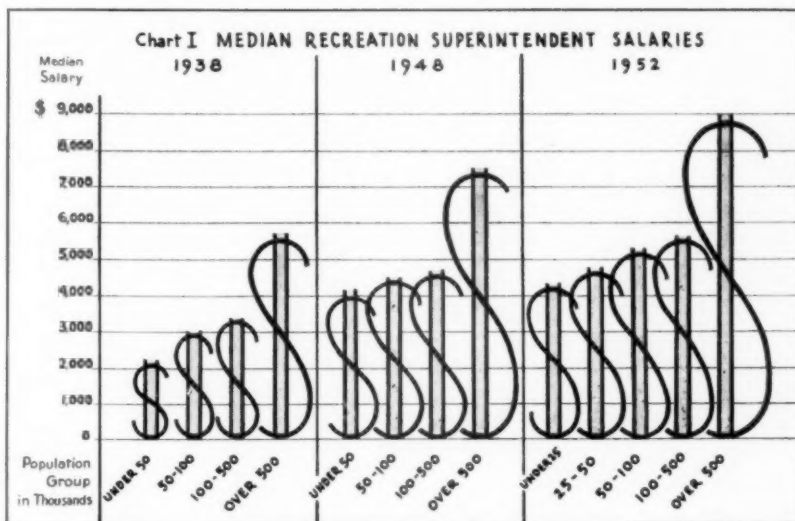
(19) Using paint thinner and rags, clean brayer and rolling surface immediately. Brayer should be hung up when not in use, to keep rubber away from any hard surface.

Using the above principles, it is also possible to fold a single piece of cloth, either from corner to corner, or from edge to edge, in order to get identical opposing prints.

Using the same procedure as in leaf printing on fabric, designs may be printed on wood. The wood must be sandpapered to a fine smooth-



Recreation Salaries



In the recreation profession, as in many other fields of endeavor, we face continuously the problem of recruiting, training, placing and retaining personnel who will be responsible, efficient and competent in accomplishing the objectives of the organization and the movement—in this case, provision of one of the most intimate, personal services of city government.

This report was prepared for use by the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel¹, and for use by the association in its defense-related recreation personnel services. It deals with some of the basic conditions of employment which affect both the recreation authority and the professional recreation worker. Salaries, cost of living adjustments, vacation and sick leave provisions, car allowances, and civil service status of employees in 143 community recreation departments are summarized in the following pages. This information will be used by the National Advisory Committee in formulating recommendations for the future development of the profession.

Extensive use has been made of the association's previous salary studies, usually undertaken every ten years. The basic information contained in them has been requested by recreation executives, recreation boards and

other government agencies concerned with the budgets of recreation agencies and the compensation of recreation personnel. With the pressures of the defense period, such requests have become even more numerous, and the need for a study of current conditions has been apparent. It can therefore be expected that this material will serve an immediate as well as a long-term use.

The appreciation of the survey staff and of all who will use this compilation must be expressed to the busy recreation executives in large and small departments who, as a contribution to the recreation movement, have provided the essential detailed information for their communities.

Scope of the Study

Questionnaires were sent to 223 cities with well-developed recreation programs established on a year-round basis, selected to provide an adequate cross-section of public departments. Reports were received covering 2,007 full-time positions in 145 recreation departments under local governmental auspices. The smallest community had a population of 3,076; the largest 3,606,436 (1950 census). Special care was taken to include representation of all geographic areas and all major population groups.

Results of the study are reported in one or both of two ways. Geographic reports cover eight regions with the same boundaries as the eight National Recreation Association Districts, (Tables II—IX). Statistics reported by

¹ See "The National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel," page 126, RECREATION, June 1952.

population group are divided into five categories, (Tables X—XIV). Because of the growing number of year-round professionally-staffed recreation departments in smaller communities, figures are reported separately for cities under 25,000 in population, for the first time. Previous surveys have included this group in the "under 50,000 population" category².

The titles and definitions of positions used for this study are drawn from "Personnel Standards in Recreation Leadership" (National Recreation Association, 1949)³. Instructions accompanying the questionnaire outlined these categories, and interpretation of local titles was left entirely to the discretion of the person filling out the questionnaire. No requests for additional information were made, and practically no editing of reports was done.

Like the other salary studies published by the Association in 1938 and 1948, this is based on a limited survey and is intended to provide a general indication of salaries currently being paid recreation workers.

Nature and Treatment of Data

In tabulating salaries by population and geographical district, lowest, median and highest salaries for each position are recorded. The median was used, rather than the arithmetic average, to obviate the possibility of undue weighting by an extremely high or extremely low salary⁴. In Table I, summarizing the salary findings of this study, quartiles have also been determined⁵.

² For simplicity, class intervals and table titles used are given in round numbers. 25,000—50,000 should be read 25,000 up to but not including 50,000 and so on.

³ A report of the Recreation Leadership Standards Committee of the National Recreation Association. This committee is composed of recreation executives.

⁴ The median is defined as the point so located in a series that one-half of the items lie above it and one-half below it. The median between 1 and 25 would be 13. In the case of an even number of items, the median is the arithmetic mean of the two central items.

⁵ The first or lower quartile is the point above which three-quarters of all items lie, and below which one-quarter lie. The third or upper quartile is defined in a similar manner as the point above which one-quarter of all items lie, and below which three-quarters lie.

Where the salary range for an individual position was reported, rather than the amount paid the incumbent or incumbents, an amount half-way between the two extremes was arbitrarily assigned each worker. (An example of this occurs in the highest executive salary reported in Table II).

Cost of living adjustments were reported as part of total salary, and are so considered in the summaries. Allowances for use of private car on department business, on the other hand, were recorded separate from salary.

Special arrangements made primarily for the convenience of the employing agency, although having monetary value to the worker, were not recorded as salary. Such items were listed separately on the questionnaire, and the estimated value noted. In a few cities residence was provided for executive or for staff members, and in one the superintendent's rent was subsidized. Home telephones for executive and certain supervisory workers were paid for by several cities. Others provided life or hospitalization insurance without charge. One or two departments allowed a percentage of concession profits to the manager of the facility. For several of the minimum-salary workers reported in the summaries, receipt of income apparently from non-departmental sources was recorded.

Fiscal Years and Current Salaries

As a basis for tabulating and evaluating current salaries, all participating departments were asked to identify the beginning date of their fiscal year. Of 142 cities which did provide this information, only slightly more than half were using the calendar year. January opens the fiscal year for seventy-four departments, and July for twelve. In summary, nine different months were reported as beginning the financial year for various departments.

The salaries which form the foundation of this study, therefore, represent the current salary received by the incumbent in each position as of January 1952, or the salary established for the 1952 fiscal year, if determined. Most

TABLE I
RECREATION WORKERS SALARIES IN 148 U.S. CITIES, JANUARY 1952

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | | Lowest | Lower Quartile | Median | Upper Quartile | Highest |
| Superintendent | 148 | 148 | \$2,900 | \$4,380 | \$5,120 | \$6,000 | \$11,000† |
| Assistant Superintendent | 62 | 73 | 2,370 | 3,300 | 3,900 | 4,576 | 8,580 |
| General Supervisor | 57 | 152 | 2,100 | 3,500 | 4,200 | 4,992 | 6,500 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | | | |
| Music or Drama | 11 | 12 | 2,460 | 3,300 | 4,870 | 5,280 | 5,865 |
| Sports and Athletics* | 52 | 67 | 2,000 | 3,018 | 3,750 | 4,377 | 7,165 |
| Girls' & Women's Act.** | 27 | 30 | 1,200‡ | 2,950 | 3,357 | 4,452 | 5,280 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 15 | 24 | 2,370 | 3,060 | 3,720 | 5,280 | 6,265 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 8 | 8 | 2,580 | 2,778 | 3,185 | 4,164 | 4,680 |
| Other Special Act.** | 25 | 32 | 2,496 | 3,156 | 3,547 | 4,680 | 6,942 |
| Director | 56 | 833 | 1,860 | 3,068 | 3,620 | 3,720 | 6,354 |
| Assistant Director or Recreation Leader | 35 | 558 | 1,896 | 3,209 | 3,738 | 3,785 | 4,965 |
| Camp Director | 2 | 2 | 3,816 | | | | 4,248 |
| Specialist | 15 | 50 | 1,800 | 2,778 | 2,804 | 3,384 | 3,982 |
| Manager | 10 | 18 | 2,340 | 3,000 | 3,090 | 4,620 | 4,992 |

*—Includes Boys' and Men's Activities Supervisor.

**—Not included in *Personnel Standards in Recreation Leadership*.

†—Mid-point of Salary Range, 1952 salary of incumbent not reported.

‡—Supplemented by other income. Source and amount not defined.

departments with a fiscal year starting July 1 or later furnished information on 1951-52 salaries only.

Salaries Now

Recreation salaries reported in 1952 range widely from \$1,200 to \$11,000, (Table I). The groups having the lowest first quartile were supervisors of dance or social activity specialists. In these categories, three-quarters of all the workers reported were receiving salaries above \$2,778 in January 1952.

The position of general supervisor shows a higher median than that of the assistant superintendent. It should be noted that ninety-one per cent of the general supervisory

positions exist in communities of 100,000 population or more, and that in these cities the median for assistant superintendent is higher than that for the general supervisor. More than half of the assistant superintendent positions studied are in cities under 100,000 in population. Similar observations can be made about other positions such as director and recreation leader, where higher salaries in larger communities cause an apparent distortion. Detailed comparisons of interest to those using the study can be made by using Tables I—XIV. Categories in which no workers were reported have been deleted from Tables II—XIV.



Because of regional variations in number and population composition of cities reporting, exact salary comparisons are not possible on a regional basis. Median executive salaries in the Pacific Southwest, Great Lakes, and Middle Atlantic Districts were above the national median. The low executive median was New England. Lowest medians in staff categories were reported in the Southern and Southwestern Districts.

Eight different types of positions were missing in one or more regions. Year-round camp directors were reported only in the Pacific Southwest, and supervisors of dance or social activities only in half of the eight regions.



RECREATION SALARIES BY REGION, JANUARY, 1952

TABLE II
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT (14 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Reporting | Workers Reported | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 14 | 14 | \$3,000 | \$4,400 | \$6,300 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 6 | 6 | 2,548 | 3,665 | 4,307 |
| General Supervisor | 4 | 7 | 3,080 | 3,650 | 4,000 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Sports and Athletics | 5 | 7 | 2,025 | 3,363 | 4,090 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 3 | 3 | 3,080 | 3,363 | 3,698 |
| Other Special Act. | 1 | 1 | | | 2,600 |
| Director | 5 | 19 | 2,600 | 3,358 | 3,508 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 2 | 3 | 2,550 | 2,640 | 3,192 |
| Manager | 1 | 1 | | | 3,000 |

TABLE III
MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT (20 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Reporting | Workers Reported | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 20 | 20 | \$3,300 | \$5,310 | \$9,500 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 11 | 15 | 2,370 | 3,720 | 4,672 |
| General Supervisor | 6 | 18 | 2,288 | 3,460 | 6,500 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Music or Drama | 2 | 2 | 3,300 | | 5,060 |
| Sports and Athletics | 6 | 10 | 3,000 | 3,969 | 5,200 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 3 | 5 | 2,600 | 3,350 | 5,200 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 2 | 3 | 3,300 | 4,970 | 5,200 |
| Other Special Act. | 2 | 2 | 3,016 | | 3,493 |
| Director | 3 | 25 | 2,520 | 3,620 | 4,130 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 3 | 91 | 2,300 | 3,350 | 3,440 |
| Specialist | 2 | 2 | 2,860 | | 3,400 |

TABLE IV
SOUTHERN DISTRICT (24 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Reporting | Workers Reported | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 24 | 24 | \$3,300 | \$4,805 | \$7,500 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 9 | 12 | 2,520 | 4,215 | 4,516 |
| General Supervisor | 13 | 22 | 2,400 | 3,300 | 4,320 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Sports and Athletics | 11 | 15 | 2,600 | 2,733 | 4,800 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 7 | 7 | 2,600 | 2,664 | 3,588 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 4 | 6 | 2,370 | 2,895 | 4,020 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 2 | 2 | 2,733 | | 2,820 |
| Other Special Act. | 4 | 5 | 2,496 | 3,420 | 4,784 |
| Director | 11 | 60 | 1,860 | 2,979 | 3,588 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 8 | 38 | 1,896 | 2,553 | 2,730 |
| Specialist | 5 | 7 | 1,800 | 2,250 | 3,900 |

TABLE V
GREAT LAKES DISTRICT (31 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Reporting | Workers Reported | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 31 | 31 | \$2,900 | \$5,700 | \$11,000 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 12 | 13 | 2,599 | 5,616 | 8,580 |
| General Supervisor | 8 | 39 | 3,300 | 5,665 | 6,395 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Music or Drama | 3 | 4 | 5,280 | 5,444 | 5,865 |
| Sports and Athletics | 13 | 15 | 2,000 | 4,606 | 7,165 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 9 | 11 | 2,200 | 4,128 | 5,280 |
| Other Special Act. | 5 | 8 | 3,600 | 5,253 | 5,875 |
| Director | 13 | 149 | 1,920 | 4,762 | 5,450 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 9 | 332 | 1,780 | 3,786 | 4,965 |
| Specialist | 3 | 18 | 3,396 | 3,968 | 3,982 |
| Manager | 3 | 8 | 3,270 | 4,620 | 4,992 |

TABLE VI
MIDWEST DISTRICT (21 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 21 | 21 | \$3,720 | \$4,600 | \$6,300 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 6 | 7 | 2,880 | 3,300 | 3,800 |
| General Supervisor | 4 | 4 | 3,240 | 3,781 | 4,224 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Music or Drama | 1 | 1 | | | 3,000 |
| Sports and Athletics | 6 | 7 | 3,050 | 3,600 | 4,392 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 2 | 2 | 2,400 | | 2,545 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 3 | 4 | 2,857 | 3,000 | 3,212 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 2 | 2 | 3,120 | | 4,392 |
| Other Special Act. | 3 | 6 | 3,000 | 3,320 | 3,360 |
| Director | 5 | 25 | 2,568 | 3,360 | 4,200 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 7 | 41 | 2,436 | 2,640 | 3,360 |
| Specialist | 2 | 11 | 2,234 | 2,732 | 2,804 |

TABLE VII
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT (10 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 10 | 10 | \$3,600 | \$4,930 | \$6,600 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 6 | 6 | 2,880 | 4,350 | 4,920 |
| General Supervisor | 5 | 9 | 2,100 | 3,072 | 4,140 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Music or Drama | 2 | 2 | 2,460 | | 3,144 |
| Sports and Athletics | 5 | 6 | 2,880 | 2,660 | 3,840 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 1 | 1 | | | 3,060 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 2 | 2 | 2,580 | | 3,250 |
| Other Special Act. | 3 | 3 | 3,000 | 3,020 | 3,060 |
| Director | 6 | 60 | 2,100 | 2,661 | 3,465 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 1 | 6 | 2,520 | | 2,520 |
| Manager | 3 | 4 | 2,460 | 2,520 | 3,000 |

TABLE VIII
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT (16 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 16 | 16 | \$4,320 | \$6,272 | \$9,940 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 9 | 10 | 3,660 | 5,767 | 7,800 |
| General Supervisor | 12 | 40 | 3,660 | 4,300 | 5,196 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Music or Drama | 3 | 3 | 4,452 | 4,680 | 5,230 |
| Sports and Athletics | 6 | 7 | 2,760 | 4,680 | 6,942 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 2 | 2 | 3,200 | | 4,452 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 2 | 2 | 3,228 | | 4,452 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 2 | 2 | 3,936 | | 4,680 |
| Other Special Act. | 5 | 7 | 3,414 | 4,560 | 6,942 |
| Director | 10 | 400 | 3,000 | 3,068 | 6,354 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 4 | 15 | 2,400 | 3,577 | 3,738 |
| Camp Director | 2 | 2 | 3,816 | | 4,248 |
| Specialist | 2 | 11 | 3,384 | 3,409 | 3,636 |
| Manager | 2 | 4 | 2,340 | 2,930 | 3,060 |

TABLE IX
PACIFIC NORTHWEST DISTRICT (12 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 12 | 12 | \$4,150 | \$4,665 | \$6,000 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 3 | 4 | 2,500 | 2,910 | 4,620 |
| General Supervisor | 5 | 13 | 3,076 | 4,080 | 4,320 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Sports and Athletics | 1 | 1 | 4,320 | | 4,320 |
| Director | 3 | 95 | 3,000 | 3,468 | 3,720 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 1 | 32 | 2,796 | 3,478 | 3,576 |
| Specialist | 1 | 1 | | | 2,700 |
| Manager | 1 | 1 | | | 3,730 |

POPULATION AND SALARIES

In general, salaries increase with the size of the city. Based on the median salaries reported, supervisors in cities of 500,000 or more, received more than superintendents in cities under 50,000, and supervisors in cities of 100,000 or more are higher paid than superintendents in cities under 25,000 in population. In both cases, however, the highest salaried recreation executive among the smaller communities receives more compensation than the top supervisor in the larger ones.

Fewer staff positions and lower staff salaries exist in the cities of less than 50,000 population. In these cities about half of all

categories listed are present, and the number of workers in each category is limited. Median salaries for staff positions in cities under 25,000 are under \$3,000. This is true for only two types of position in cities of 100,000 or more. The effect of both salary levels and number of staff positions in the largest cities can be seen by a comparison of Table XIV with Table I.

The chart on page 242 offers graphic evidence of the changes in median salaries of recreation executives in communities of different size since 1938. This chart is based on the current study and the salary studies in 1938 and 1948.

RECREATION SALARIES BY POPULATION, JANUARY 1952

TABLE X
UNDER 25,000 POPULATION (47 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 47 | 47 | \$2,900 | \$4,300 | \$6,200 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 9 | 11 | 2,500 | 2,800 | 3,900 |
| General Supervisor | 4 | 4 | 2,288 | 2,400 | 2,721 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Sports and Athletics | 4 | 4 | 2,025 | 2,660 | 3,500 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 4 | 4 | 2,200 | 2,600 | 3,700 |
| Director | 1 | 2 | 3,096 | | 3,096 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 1 | 1 | | | 2,400 |
| Manager | 1 | 1 | | | 3,270 |

TABLE XI
25,000-50,000 POPULATION (30 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 30 | 30 | \$3,540 | \$4,818 | \$7,600 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 13 | 14 | 2,370 | 3,690 | 4,672 |
| General Supervisor | 6 | 6 | 2,160 | 3,465 | 3,801 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Sports and Athletics | 5 | 5 | 2,760 | 3,750 | 3,797 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 2 | 2 | 2,580 | | 3,250 |
| Other Special Act. | 3 | 3 | 3,000 | 3,493 | 3,900 |
| Director | 9 | 10 | 1,860 | 2,400 | 3,300 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation | | | | | |
| Leader | 5 | 6 | 2,400 | 2,670 | 3,192 |

TABLE XII
50,000-100,000 POPULATION (21 CITIES)

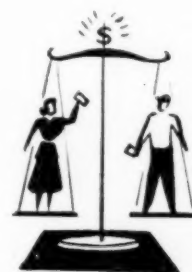
| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 21 | 21 | \$3,840 | \$5,385 | \$7,200 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 12 | 14 | 2,520 | 3,600 | 5,616 |
| General Supervisor | 2 | 3 | 2,470 | 3,390 | 3,600 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Sports and Athletics | 15 | 19 | 2,000 | 3,480 | 4,800 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 9 | 9 | 1,200 | 3,300 | 3,698 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 2 | 2 | 3,000 | | 3,000 |
| Other Special Act. | 2 | 2 | 3,600 | | 4,524 |
| Director | 11 | 27 | 1,920 | 2,760 | 3,588 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation Leader | 2 | 4 | 2,376 | 2,518 | 3,054 |
| Manager | 1 | 1 | | | 3,000 |

TABLE XIII
100,000-500,000 POPULATION (39 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 39 | 39 | \$3,840 | \$5,628 | \$9,940 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 20 | 24 | 3,665 | 4,470 | 7,116 |
| General Supervisor | 34 | 76 | 2,100 | 4,060 | 6,300 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Music or Drama | 5 | 5 | 2,460 | 3,300 | 5,230 |
| Sports and Athletics | 19 | 24 | 2,664 | 3,475 | 5,760 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 10 | 11 | 2,400 | 3,120 | 5,264 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 8 | 11 | 2,370 | 3,228 | 4,452 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 4 | 4 | 2,733 | 2,970 | 4,392 |
| Other Special Act. | 11 | 16 | 2,496 | 3,285 | 4,784 |
| Director | 25 | 259 | 2,040 | 3,409 | 5,450 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation Leader | 19 | 105 | 1,896 | 2,796 | 3,738 |
| Camp Director | 2 | 2 | 3,816 | | 4,248 |
| Specialist | 12 | 24 | 1,800 | 3,384 | 3,900 |
| Manager | 6 | 9 | 2,340 | 3,000 | 3,720 |

TABLE XIV
OVER 500,000 POPULATION (11 CITIES)

| Position | Depts. Report- ing | Workers Report- ed | SALARY | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | | Lowest | Median | Highest |
| Superintendent | 11 | 11 | \$4,860 | \$9,000 | \$11,000 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 8 | 10 | 3,950 | 6,942 | 8,580 |
| General Supervisor | 11 | 63 | 3,072 | 4,992 | 6,500 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | | | | |
| Music or Drama | 6 | 7 | 3,134 | 5,280 | 5,865 |
| Sports and Athletics | 9 | 15 | 3,660 | 5,060 | 7,165 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 4 | 6 | 3,350 | 5,156 | 5,280 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 5 | 11 | 3,060 | 5,280 | 6,265 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 2 | 2 | 3,936 | | 4,680 |
| Other Special Act. | 7 | 11 | 3,360 | 5,077 | 6,942 |
| Director | 10 | 535 | 2,628 | 3,350 | 6,354 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation Leader | 8 | 442 | 2,300 | 3,786 | 4,965 |
| Specialist | 3 | 26 | 2,804 | 3,957 | 3,982 |
| Manager | 2 | 7 | 3,120 | 4,620 | 4,992 |



Current salary statistics alone present an incomplete picture of any field. The following three tables are designed to aid in completing the picture of the relative financial position of professional recreation leadership. The final six tables have to do with basic provisions now affecting employment, working conditions and reimbursement for travel on the job.

SALARIES AND "STANDARDS"

Current salary ranges for fourteen year-round positions are compared with recommended salary ranges in Table XV. This table summarizes the salary picture for cities in all population groups, and the ranges are necessarily extremely wide.

In establishing appropriate salary ranges as part of the 1949 standards report, the committee also distinguished certain maximums and minimums for administrative and supervisory positions in cities of various size. Such sub-groups have not been noted in Table XV but may be reviewed in the report. The committee also advised revision of salary recommendations with any increase in the cost of living. The figures used in this study represent an upward revision of 9.2%.

The comparison made possible in this table make it obvious that in this area there still exists "a practical objective to be striven for". In only two positions does the actual maximum salary exceed the recommended range, and in both cases this salary was reported for only one department. The lowest salaries reported are with one exception below the minimum suggested (Camp Director). However, in all but two categories, more than half of the workers reported are receiving more than the minimum salary recommended for the position.

TABLE XV
SALARIES — ACTUAL AND RECOMMENDED, 1952

| Position | Reported Range | Recommended Range* |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Superintendent | \$2,900 - \$11,000 | \$3,494 - \$16,380 |
| Assistant Superintendent | 2,370 - 8,580 | 3,604 - 9,555 |
| General Supervisor | 2,100 - 6,500 | 3,931 - 8,190 |
| Supervisor of Special Activities: | | |
| Music or Drama | 2,460 - 5,865 | 3,248 - 7,371 |
| Sports and Athletics | 2,000 - 7,165 | 3,248 - 7,371 |
| Girls' & Women's Act. | 1,200 - 5,280 | 3,248 - 7,371 |
| Arts & Crafts or Nature | 2,370 - 6,285 | 3,248 - 7,371 |
| Dance or Social Act. | 2,580 - 4,680 | 3,248 - 7,371 |
| Other Special Act. | 2,496 - 6,942 | 3,248 - 7,371 |
| Director | 1,860 - 6,354 | 3,248 - 5,678 |
| Ass't. Dir. or Recreation Leader | 1,896 - 4,965 | 2,621 - 4,586 |
| Camp Director | 3,816 - 4,248 | 3,604 - 5,897 |
| Specialist | 1,800 - 3,982 | 2,621 - 4,586 |
| Manager | 2,340 - 4,992 | 3,276 - 5,504 |

* "... not an unattainable ideal." *Personnel Standards in Recreation Leadership*, page 7.

*Figures from *Personnel Standards in Recreation Leadership* (1949 Ed.) Adjusted by 9.2%.

SALARY INCREASES

Over the period 1948-1952 every position on the full-time recreation staff showed a salary increase in median salary. While this might be expected, there is significance in the amount of increase recorded in various positions, and in the change of rate of increase in certain positions when compared with the 1938-1948 period.

Listing the thirteen major categories of positions by rank, according to amount of increase for the median position in 1952 over the median position in 1948, (Table XVI), shows that greatest cash increases went to special activity supervisors and to workers involved in direct leadership of recreation activities. The median supervisor of music or dramatics received more than three times as great an increase as the average recreation executive, and the leadership worker more than three times that of the assistant executive.

In the present study, the recreation superintendent ranks tenth and the assistant superintendent eleventh in amount of salary increase since 1948, above only the activity specialist. This almost completely reverses the situation which existed in 1948, when the superintendent ranked first and the assistant superintendent second in amount of salary increase over a ten-year period. In 1948 the median superintendent's ten-year increase had been \$1,750 and the assistant superintendent's \$1,436, well above those of other year-round leaders.

In the past four years the salary increase of the median supervisor of music or drama and the supervisor of dance or social activities has been greater than the total salary paid for these positions in 1938. Over a fourteen-year period salaries have more than doubled for the median supervisor of girls' and women's activities, director, assistant director and recreation leader, and have nearly doubled for the general supervisor.

TABLE XVI

INCREASE IN MEDIAN SALARY, IN RANK ORDER OF INCREASE FROM 1948-1952

| Rank | Position | 1948-1952 Increase | 1938-1948 Increase |
|------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Supervisor of Music or Drama | \$1,990 | \$1,080 |
| 2 | Ass't. Dir. of Recreation or Leader | 1,538 | 856 |
| 3 | Supervisor of Dance or Social Act. | 1,385 | 464 |
| 4 | Director | 1,160 | 960 |
| 5 | Supervisor of Arts & Crafts or Nature | 1,080 | 570 |
| 6 | General Supervisor | 1,050 | 980x |
| 7 | Supervisor of Other Special Act. | 947 | Not reported 1938 |
| 8 | Supervisor of Sports and Athletics | 750 | 1,020 |
| 9 | Supervisor of Girls' & Women's Act. | 717 | 1,104 |
| 10 | Manager | 690 | 1,290z |
| 11 | Superintendent | 570 | 1,750 |
| 12 | Assistant Superintendent | 450 | 1,436 |
| 13 | Specialist | 344 | 810 |

x—Reported under Supervisor of Playgrounds and Centers, 1938.

z—See also Report on Beach-Pool Manager, 1938, 1948. All Facility Managers reported under single title in 1952 survey for the first time.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS

Salary adjustments based on the cost of living were reported by only 36.5% of the departments, although the general increase in all salaries undoubtedly reflects the changing value of the dollar. It may be significant that in nearly two-thirds of the cities studied the raised salary level was considered a permanent, rather than a temporary condition. Geographical variations in emphasis on specific cost of living adjustments can be seen in Table XVII.

Although the questionnaire did not request information about the amount or type of cost of living adjustment, if one was included, a number of departments added comments about the system used locally. Some reported "lump sum" adjustments varying upward from less than \$100 per year. Flexible bonus payments were noted by a very limited number of cities. In one city the cost of living adjustment in 1952 amounts to more than the basic salary of one class of worker. "Step-adjustments" of a percentage for a basic salary range, plus a lesser percentage on higher salaries also are used.

TABLE XVII

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS, 1952

DEPARTMENTS REPORTING COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENTS

| DISTRICT | |
|-------------------|----|
| Great Lakes | 10 |
| Southern | 10 |
| New England | 8 |
| Pacific Northwest | 8 |
| Pacific Southwest | 7 |
| Midwest | 6 |
| Southwest | 3 |
| Middle Atlantic | 2 |
| ALL DISTRICTS | 54 |

VACATION AND SICK LEAVE

Provisions for sick leave and vacation allowances in some communities are required to be uniform throughout all departments of the city government, and this may have affected the reports received. However, more than one-third of the departments which reported on vacation policy are now allowing over 12 working days with pay for annual vacation. In 1948 this was true for only about one-fifth of the departments which reported.

Paid sick leave is provided for in all but four of the reporting departments. One department in six has specific provision for cumulative or extended sick leave based on length of service. Additional sick time for persons employed more than five years is allowed by 13 departments. Three others have a basic unit of sick leave at full pay, followed by variable amounts of time at half or other partial pay. In nine departments unused sick leave is cumulative to a set maximum. Of these nine, six departments have maximums of from 90 to 150 days; the other three allow 60, 30, and 15 days.



TABLE XVIII

VACATION ALLOWANCE: SUPERINTENDENTS OF RECREATION, 1952

| Working Days | Departments | POPULATION | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | Under 25,000 | 25,000- 50,000 | 50,000- 100,000 | 100,000- Over 500,000 | Over 500,000 |
| | | | 50,000 | 100,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 12 or less | 89 | 22 | 22 | 11 | 28 | 6 |
| 13-17 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| 18-23 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Over 23 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No Set Policy | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 143 | 46 | 30 | 19 | 37 | 11 |

TABLE XIX

VACATION ALLOWANCE: STAFF, 1952

| Working Days | Departments | POPULATION | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | Under 25,000 | 25,000- 50,000 | 50,000- 100,000 | 100,000- Over 500,000 | Over 500,000 |
| | | | 50,000 | 100,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 12 or less | 83 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 28 | 6 |
| 13-17 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| 18-23 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Over 23 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No Set Policy | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 116 | 27 | 26 | 18 | 36 | 9 |

TABLE XX
SICK LEAVE: SUPERINTENDENTS OF RECREATION, 1952

| Working Days | Depart- ments | POPULATION | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | Under 25,000 | 25,000- 50,000 | 50,000- 100,000 | 100,000- 500,000 | Over 500,000 |
| 12 or less | 72 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 26 | 4 |
| 13-17 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 18-23 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Over 23 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| No Set Policy | 31 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| None | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 140 | 45 | 30 | 17 | 37 | 11 |

CIVIL SERVICE STATUS

The increased use of merit system in local government is reflected in reports from 138 cities on civil service coverage of full-time year-round recreation personnel. (Table XX). For all cities, 63 departments reported some or all workers covered by civil service or similar merit systems, and 75 indicated that no personnel were covered. Excluding the communities under 25,000 in population which in only a few cases have city-wide civil service systems, brings the picture into sharper focus. Of 93 cities over 25,000 in population, nearly 64 per cent now have recreation workers covered by civil service.

TABLE XXI
SICK LEAVE: STAFF, 1952

| Working Days | Depart- ments | POPULATION | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | Under 25,000 | 25,000- 50,000 | 50,000- 100,000 | 100,000- 500,000 | Over 500,000 |
| 12 or less | 71 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 26 | 5 |
| 13-17 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 18-23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Over 23 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| No Set Policy | 15 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| None | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 116 | 26 | 26 | 16 | 37 | 11 |

TABLE XXII
CIVIL SERVICE IN RECREATION DEPARTMENTS, 1952

| City Population In Thousands | PERSONNEL COVERED | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Depts. | All | None | Supt. Only | All Staff Except Supt. | Some Staff Only |
| Under 25 | 45 | | 41 | 4 | | |
| 25-50 | 28 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 50-100 | 19 | 15 | 2 | | 2 | |
| 100-500 | 35 | 20 | 11 | | 4 | |
| Over 500 | 11 | 6 | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| ALL GROUPS | 138 | 45 | 75 | 6 | 10 | 2 |

CAR ALLOWANCES

Reports on reimbursement for necessary automobile expenses were provided by 119 recreation departments. (Table XXIII). More than one-third of the executives used a car provided by the city; and over one-quarter of those who used their own autos on city business received at least \$50 per month car allowance. (Highest reported: \$125 per month). Car allowances of from \$20 to \$40 per month predominated. Cars or car allowances were also provided for some supervisory staff members whose positions require travel.

An increasing uniformity of car allowance systems is apparent. Relatively few departments paid for car use on a mileage basis. Only eight executives received miscellaneous reimbursement in cash or kind for car use. Of these, six reported "full car maintenance," one received only a gasoline allowance, and one received a monthly allotment during the playground season. One reported "undecided."

TABLE XXIII

| Type of Allowance | CAR ALLOWANCES | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | POSITION | | | | | |
| | Supt. | Ass't. Supt. | Gen'l Supv. | Athletic Supv. | Other Special Supv. | Other Staff Member |
| City Car | 42 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 2 |
| Monthly Allowance | | | | | | |
| Under \$10.00 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| \$10-\$20.00 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| \$20-\$30.00 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| \$30-\$40.00 | 22 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| \$40-\$50.00 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| \$50-\$60.00 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| \$60 or more | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mileage Rate | | | | | | |
| \$-.05 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| \$.06-.07 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| \$.08-.09 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Total Reported | 119 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 38 | 31 |

Training Course Information

• The demand for recreation training opportunities of various types has increased since World War II. The number of inquiries is growing and because of specific requests, the association has agreed to serve as a clearing center for information on miscellaneous training institutes, conferences and workshops. We have had a trial run and we are starting our second year of publishing a list of short training courses. This has expanded, and if the interest is maintained, this type of information will continue to be provided.

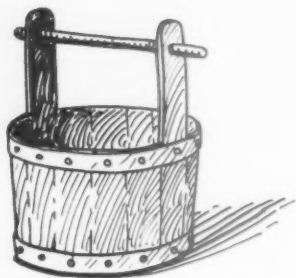
The February 1953 issue of RECREATION will carry a listing of spring and summer short-term training opportunities. Those who wish to have their institutes, conferences and workshops included in the list should submit their information to the association's Recreation Personnel Service by December 1, 1952. The September 1953 issue of the magazine will carry a listing of fall and winter training projects. June 1, 1953 will be the final date for receiving this information.

How To Do IT!

by *Frank A. Staples*

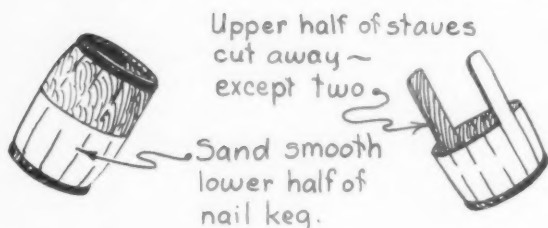
Make A Magazine Rack.

All you need ~ nail keg; sandpaper; saw; drill; dowel or broomstick; stain or paint; paint brush; leather or thin metal; upholstery tacks; and hammer.

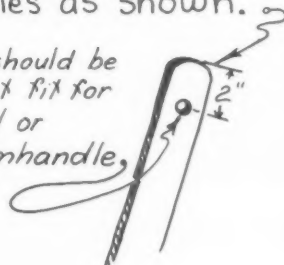


~ DIRECTIONS ~

1. Smooth surface lower half nail keg.
Use rough sandpaper.
2. Cut away upper half nail keg-except for two opposite staves.
3. Sandpaper both sides of long staves. Drill holes as shown.

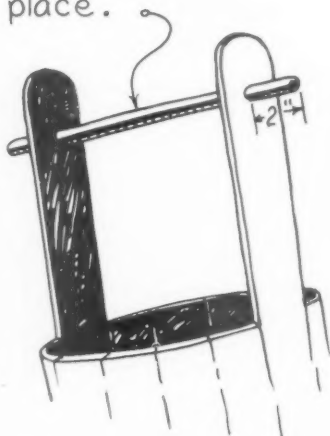


Note: Hole should be a tight fit for dowel or broomhandle.

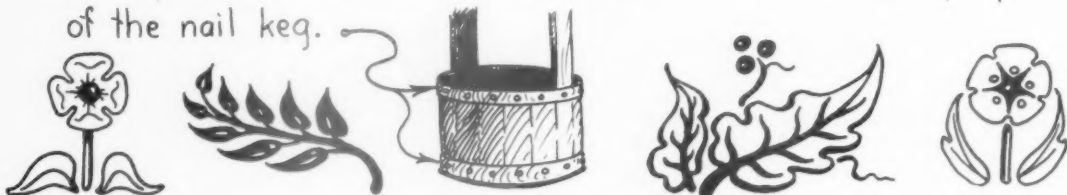


4. Place $\frac{3}{4}$ inch dowel or broomhandle in place.
5. Stain or paint inside and outside.

Note: For interesting contrast paint the inside a different color than the outside.

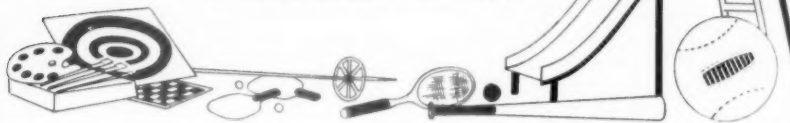


6. With upholstery tacks fasten a band of leather or thin metal strapping around the top and bottom of the lower half of the nail keg.



Recreation

MARKET NEWS



Tractor

The "Tuffy" tractor, made by S. L. Allen and Company, Incorporated, Fifth Street and Glenwood Avenue, Philadelphia 40, can perform several functions. Weighing eighty pounds, powered by a one horsepower motor, it can plow and cultivate flower beds; with use of attachment sow grass seed, lime or fertilizer; can be hitched to handmower for power operation; or, hitched to trailer cart, can transport tools and materials or haul trash. For details, write manufacturer.

Foto-Jac

A new jacket for camera fans retails at about \$9.95 in camera shops and sporting goods stores. Manufactured by Jacob Finkelstein & Sons, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, the makers of



Narragansett brand sports outerwear for men and boys, it is available in small, medium or large, in grey, tan, skipper blue and green; has eight pockets, six with zippers.

Shuttle-Loop

Shuttle-Loop is a game resembling badminton, played with a shuttlecock and paddles. A metal loop is erected

on a standard in the center of a court five feet wide by twelve feet long. Because of the small space required and the absence of any article to cause injury to persons or furniture, this game may be played anywhere—home, camp, playground, school room or gymnasium, office or hospital. A set, containing two paddles, one shuttlecock, standard and loop, chalk and instructions, costs \$4.95. If not available locally, contact Dudley Sports Company, 633 Second Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Radiant Heating

Use of floor radiant heating for gymnasiums, and even auditoriums, protects youngsters from the draftiness often present in large, high-ceilinged rooms. Technical information may be obtained from A. M. Byers Company, 1310 Clark Building, Pittsburgh 22.

Notepaper

You can get that supply of attractive notepapers you have been needing and help to maintain the work of the National Parks Association at the same time. A series of boxes of twenty notes, illustrated with ten full-color photographs of different national parks and monuments from Devereux Butcher's collection, cost \$1.00 each. Association address is 1840 Mintwood Place, N.W., Washington 9, D.C., Attention: Mr. Fred M. Packard.

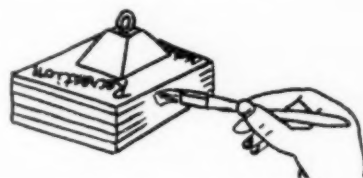
Magic Marker

An instant drying, waterproof ink, applied from the bottle with an attached brushpen. Magic Marker, made by Speedry Products, Incorporated, New York 6, sells for 69 cents. Refill bottles cost 25 cents. It can be used for identifying marks on sports items—balls, bats, and so forth, for labeling

boxes and other storage containers, or can be used in the arts and crafts program. It comes in eight colors.

Magazine Binding

Already familiar to some librarians is liquid plastic for mending books and binding magazines. Readers of RECREATION can now easily bind their own magazines in volumes. The simplest method, shown in illustration, is to stack the magazines, weight top, apply two coats of plastic with a clean brush to "hinge" side. When dry, the plastic is flexible, will not crack, and will last as long as the paper.



Several companies make a similar product. Among these, "Book-Saver" is manufactured by Delkote, Incorporated, Wilmington 99, Delaware (or Box 574, Berkeley, California) and retails per jar (8 ounce) at \$1.95.

"Bind-art" is made by Bro-Dart Industries, Library Service, 59 East Alpine Street, Newark, New Jersey.

Others are "Norbond" made by Demco Library Supplies, Madison 1, Wisconsin, and New Haven 2, Connecticut; and "Magic-Mend" made by Gaylord Brothers, Incorporated, Syracuse, New York, and Stockton, California. Price for 8-ounce size is same for all trademarks.

Recommendations Wanted!

We have already had many letters of appreciation for the addition of the Market News page as a regular feature of this magazine. However, we would like to increase its usefulness.

You can help.

When you use a product, which you think is especially good—in your work with games, sports, handicrafts, maintenance or construction—and would like to tell others about it, won't you write a short note to RECREATION, describing it for us?

It can be another way to share our knowledge and experience.

Books Received

- AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ANNUAL, edited by Harlean James. American Planning and Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D.C. \$3.00.
- APPLIED LEATHERCRAFT, Chris H. Groneman. Charles A. Bennett Company, Incorporated, Peoria, Illinois. \$3.95.
- COMPLETE BOOK OF COLLECTING HOBBIES, THE, William Paul Bricker. Sheridan House, New York. \$3.50.
- CRAFT ADVENTURES FOR CHILDREN, Gretchen Grimm and Catherine Skeels. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. \$2.00.
- CREATING AN INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION, A Report on the Corning Conference, edited by Eugene Staley. Harper and Brothers, New York. \$4.00.
- EMERALD CITY OF OZ, THE, L. Frank Baum. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$25.
- EVERYONE CAN PAINT FABRICS, Pearl F. Ashton. The Studio Publications, New York. \$3.95.
- EXPERIMENT IN RECREATION WITH THE MENTALLY RETARDED, AN, Bertha E. Schlotter and Margaret Svendsen. Illinois Department of Public Welfare, Chicago. Free.
- FIELD TECHNIQUES ILLUSTRATED, Don Canham and Tyler Micoleau. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.50.
- FRESH AND SALT WATER SPINNING, Eugene Burns. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.50.
- GINGERBREAD SHOP, THE, P. L. Travers. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$25.
- HANDBOOK OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, THE, F. Porter Sargent. F. Porter Sargent, Boston. \$8.00.
- HOPALONG CASSIDY AND THE BAR 20 COWBOY, E. M. Beecher. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$25.
- HOW TO ADD YEARS TO YOUR LIFE, Peter J. Steincrohn, M.D. Wilfred Funk, New York. \$2.95.
- HOWDY DOODY IN THE WILD WEST, Edward Kean. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$1.00.
- INDIAN SILVERSMITHING, W. Ben Hunt. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. \$4.75.
- INSIDE THE MAJORS, Joe Reichler. Hart Publications, New York. \$2.95. Paper, \$1.00.
- LIABILITY FOR ACCIDENTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION, ATHLETICS, AND RECREATION, Howard C. Leibee. Ann Arbor Publishers, Ann Arbor, Michigan. \$2.00.
- MARIONETTES, Donald W. Seager. The Studio Publications, New York. \$5.00.
- METHODS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Hilda Clute Kozman, Rosalind Cassidy and Chester O. Jackson. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. \$5.00.
- NATURAL FRESH WATER FISHING BAITS, Vlad Evanoff. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.50.
- OKLAHOMA SPLIT T FOOTBALL, Charles (Bud) Wilkinson. Prentice-Hall, Incorporated, New York. \$3.95.
- PASTELS, Keith Henderson. The Studio Publications, New York. \$5.00.
- READINGS IN GROUP WORK, edited by

- Dorothea F. Sullivan. Association Press, New York. \$4.50.
- RESTYLE YOUR HATS, Drucella Lowrie. The Studio Publications, Incorporated, New York. \$2.95.
- RIGHT WAY TO HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING AND ANATOMY, THE, A. Gladstone Jackson. Emerson Books, Incorporated, New York. \$2.50.
- SOFTBALL FOR GIRLS, A. Viola Mitchell. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.50.
- SWING TOGETHER — THOUGHTS ON ROWING, R. D. Burnell. Oxford University Press, New York. \$3.50.
- TRACK TECHNIQUES ILLUSTRATED, Don Canham and Tyler Micoleau. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$1.50.
- WALK YOUR WAY TO BETTER DANCING, Lawrence Hostetler. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$3.75.
- WALT DISNEY'S SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$1.50.
- WALT DISNEY'S UGLY DUCKLING, THE. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$25.
- YOUNG SAILOR, THE, Guy Pennant. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. \$3.00.

Magazines

- BEACH AND POOL, *April 1952*
Let's Change the Time of the Indoor Swimming Season, J. E. Counsilman.
Some Answers to Pool Operating Problems, C. P. L. Nicholls.
The Swimming Pools at Levittown. Control of Athlete's Foot.
- CAMPING MAGAZINE, *April 1952*
Understanding the Camp Group, John A. Frederick.
You Can Put Real Camping Into Your Camp Program, Marjorie Camp and Barbara E. Joy.
How to Cut Maintenance Costs, W. Glenn Wallace.
- May 1952*
To Learn to Live Together, Jack Winans.
Control of Algae, Julian H. Saloman.
Community Camp, Richard P. Overmeyer.
- JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION, *April 1952*
The Fourth "R"—Recreation, Louis E. Means.
Steps Toward Better Accreditation, William Hughes.
Recreation South of the Border, Carol Paradise.

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PARK MAINTENANCE, February 1952
Before Painting, Scrub and Scrape That Pool, K. T. Fezer.
Steel Pool May Be the Answer for Your Community.

March 1952

Trilium . . . Amazing Soil Conditioner for Clays and Silts.
New Chemical Retards Grass to Save Cutting.

April 1952

Gripes Invited—in Public Opinion Survey of Parks.
Wading Pools Are Never Failing Attraction for the Small Fry.
Admission Tax Rulings Under New Law.

SCHOLASTIC COACH, April 1952

Golf Without Fears, Ralph E. Hensley.

TODAY'S HEALTH, March 1952

Country Club for the Handicapped, F. Hall Roe.

UNDERSTANDING THE CHILD, January 1952

Keep That Spark of Faith Alive, James L. Hymes, Jr.

YOUTH LEADERS DIGEST, January 1952
TV and Boys Clubs, Howard G. Gibbs.

chusetts Avenue Northwest, Washington 6, D.C. \$.50.

ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH, Federal Security Agency Public Health Service. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. \$.75.

EXECUTIVE'S HANDBOOK OF THE AMERICAN BASEBALL CONGRESS. The American Baseball Congress, Battle Creek, Michigan. \$.60.

FEELINGS ARE FACTS, Margaret M. Heaton. San Francisco Board of Education, San Francisco. \$.25.

FUNDAMENTAL LINE DRILLS FOR LINE SKILLS IN THE "T" FORMATION, Jim Bonder. William C. Brown Company, 915 Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa. \$1.50.

GATEWAY TO CITIZENSHIP, Carl B. Hyatt. Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. \$.75.

HALF AN HOUR FROM HOME. Onondaga County Park and Regional Planning Board, Syracuse, New York.

HANDBOOKS: For Teaching Piano Classes. On 16mm Films for Music Education. Music Educators National Conference, 64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4. \$1.50 each.

HEALTH OF YOUR CAMP, THE. Boy Scouts of America, New York. \$.60.

HEALTHY PERSONALITY FOR YOUR CHILD, A. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Free.

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR SPORT SERIES: Archery, Badminton, Baseball, Basketball, Bowling, Tennis, Tumbling, Volley Ball. The Athletic Institute, 209 South State Street, Chicago. \$.50 each.

JUNIOR LIFE ADJUSTMENT BOOKLETS: Life with Brothers and Sisters, Frances Ullman; You and Your Problems, Stanley E. Dimond. Science Research Associates, Chicago. \$.40 each.

LADIES' GLOVEMAKING, Virginia Groneman, Charles A. Bennett Company, Peoria, Illinois. \$.50.

Pamphlets

BETTER LIVING BOOKLETS: Helping Children Understand Sex, Lester A. Kirkendall; Parents and Teachers as Partners, Eva H. Grant; Your Child and Radio, TV, Comics and Movies, Paul Witty and Harry Bricker; Your Children's Manners, Rhoda W. Bacmeister, Science Research Associates, 57 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 10, Illinois. \$.40 each.

CAMP ORGANIZATION FOR PROGRAM, Gerald P. Burns. American Camping Association, Chicago. \$.50.

CAMP REFERENCE AND BUYING GUIDE, American Camping Association, Chicago. \$.20.

CAMPING AND OUTDOOR RECREATION IN CALIFORNIA. California State Department of Education, Sacramento.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS . . . FOR EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS OR LESS, Beatrice Davis Hurley, Association for Childhood Education International, 1200 Fifteenth Street, Northwest, Washington 5, D.C. \$.50.

CONSERVATION IN CAMPING, American Camping Association, Chicago.

CRAFT METALS, T. B. Hagstoz and Son, Philadelphia.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington 6, D.C., and American Council on Education, 1785 Massa-

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new Publications

Covering the
Leisure-time Field

Measurement and Evaluation in Physical Health and Recreation Education

Leonard A. Larson and Rachael Dunaven
Yocom. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis.
\$7.50.

Recreation workers who have taken elementary courses in measurement and evaluation in physical education, or elementary courses in statistics, will be interested in this new text by two members of the education department of New York University.

As far as recreation is concerned, however, the concept held by the authors appears limited to activity and more specifically to the physical activity aspects of recreation. The emotional and other non-physical outcomes are treated by implication.

A large part of the book (nearly 200 pages) is devoted to physiological and other physical measurements useful to physical education people. Other sections deal with measurement of knowledge and motor skills, and with administration of the measurement program.

This is actually two books, one on measurement techniques, particularly in physical and health education, and the other on statistical techniques. It is the hope of the authors that the material presented on "The Evaluation of the Operational Factors of Programs" will stimulate research on the construction of evaluation instruments.—*David DuBois*, NRA Research Department.

Creative Dramatics in Home, School and Community

Ruth Conser Lease and Geraldine Brain
Siks. Harper and Brothers Publishers,
New York. \$4.00.

All recreation leaders, teachers and parents who think of dramatics for children only in terms of "children's theatre" or drama performed for a child audience, with staging, costuming, and the like, should consider this book a *must*. So, also, should those leaders already concerned with this activity, who are looking for new and stimulating ideas.

Creative dramatics is the term given to the form of drama which exists for the child participant. It is a way of teaching, for adults—a way of learning, for children. It is not concerned with training children to become actors, nor in creating plays for an audience, but is aimed toward the development of the whole child, socially, emotionally, intellectually, physically and spiritually.

This book presents a practical philosophy and technique of creative teaching. In addition to sections on how to guide children in creative dramatics, dramatic play on the lower elementary level, creative dramatics in the upper elementary and junior high school levels and learning through

creative dramatics, it includes sections on this activity in the home, in community and recreation programs. Another is devoted to leadership.

Say the authors, "It is true that many leaders will have a special flair for creative dramatics, but sincerity, enthusiasm and common sense will go a long way in helping a person who is willing to work creatively with children. . . . If a leader has faith in what she is doing, she will grow immeasurably along with the children, and creative dramatics can take them wherever they choose to go—to the mountains of Tibet, to King Arthur's Round Table, or up to the moon in a shoebox.

"A mother, teacher, any adult leader who really cares for children and who guides them slowly but surely into an appreciation of their cultural heritage, will be doing far more than she may ever realize to build future patrons in the fine art of living."

An appendix of the book carries listings of material for dramatization, categorized according to subject-matter and age-groups. An excellent bibliography is included.

Recreation for the Blind

Charles E. Buell. American Foundation for the Blind, New York. \$4.50.

Dr. Buell, director of physical education at the California School for the Blind, and author of the well-known book, *Sports for the Blind*, discusses, in this new pamphlet, the psychological aspects of recreation for the blind, emphasizing that "busyness" is not the answer. The aim should be to fit the person for normal living. Recreation is one of the major forces in preventing a blind person from slipping into apathy, with accompanying physical, mental and emotional problems. For this reason, it is very important that an inexpensive publication of this kind can be made available, as a guide for agencies, organizations, leaders, friends and relatives of a blind person or persons.

The many hobbies and leisure-time activities that can be learned and enjoyed without sight are discussed. One chapter explains how many of the games familiar to all can be adapted very simply for the blind, and includes a rotative party plan. Another chapter outlines simple techniques for making softball, football, swimming, golf, and other sports, possible for the blind or partially blind.—*Virginia Musselman*, Correspondence and Consultation Service, NRA.

Understanding Children's Play

Ruth E. Hartley, Lawrence K. Frank, Robert M. Goldenson. Columbia University Press, New York. \$3.50.

A report of an exploratory study of play and its effect on the development of young children, made by the Caroline Zachry Institute under a two-year grant from the Na-

tional Institute of Mental Health, this book is published through a grant from the New York State Mental Health Authority.

Stimulating and revealing, it should be very useful in the areas of training nursery, play, kindergarten and elementary teachers. It urges developing the full potentialities of toys, games, creative materials and play activities, for fostering personality growth, and helping parents provide suitable play materials for their children. It brings out, to an amazing degree, the need that children have for time, space, play materials and experiences, and it emphasizes the important point that children, when playing, are not just engaged in self-expression, but also in self-discovery. In play, a child can manipulate, organize, change and rearrange his small world of toys and materials, gradually learning to get along with himself and with others. "To read the language of play is to read the minds and hearts of children."

x x x

Material based upon observation of nursery school children in exploratory projects with puppets, miniature life toys, and in planned play groups, has been condensed into two additional pamphlets, *Growing Through Play* and *New Play Experiences for Children*, each priced at \$.75, available from same publishers.

Here's How and When

Armilda B. Keiser. Friendship Press, New York. Cloth, \$2.75; paper, \$1.50.

A delightful book of creative activities. Hinging primarily on the world friendship theme, but never obvious or "preachy," this is written in a breezy style. Janet Smalley has illustrated it with clever, humorous sketches, adding greatly to its charm. All of the games, crafts, and other projects, are in excellent taste, and there's a great deal of good program material between these gay covers.

Homespun Crafts

E. Kenneth Baillie. Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. \$3.00.

This is the clearest and best illustrated book on simple craft projects we have seen in many months. Utilizing only easily obtained materials—usually those which can be found in any catch-all closet—the author gives excellent instructions and drawings for useful and decorative items which anyone can make. Presented so as to require a minimum of preliminary work, projects are described for leather, wood, metal, felt, glass and several miscellaneous materials.

With Christmas in mind, we recommend this book not only as a guide for those who would like to make gifts for others, but we recommend the book itself as an excellent gift—to be given early so the recipient may use it.

Recreation Leadership Courses

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association
and
Local Recreation Agencies

September, October, November 1952

HELEN DAUNCEY
Social Recreation

Paducah, Kentucky
September 15-18
Clanton, Alabama
September 22-25
Columbiana, Alabama
September 29-October 2
Texas City, Texas
October 6-9
Tyler, Texas
October 13-16
Bellaire, Texas
October 20-23
Tulsa, Oklahoma
October 28-31
Wichita Falls, Texas
November 10-13

Joe Mitchell, President, McCracken County Recreation Association, The Paducah Sun-Democrat

James H. Boockholdt, County Superintendent of Education

W. W. Elliott, County Superintendent of Education

Richard F. Keller, Recreation Director

Robert Shelton, Director, Parks and Recreation, City Hall

Dick Gage, Superintendent, Parks and Recreation

George Taylor, Superintendent of Recreation, City Hall

Albert LaGasse, Superintendent of Recreation and Parks

ANNE LIVINGSTON
Social Recreation

Mrs. Livingston will be on leave of absence during this period

MILDRED SCANLON
Social Recreation

Miss Scanlon will be filling assignments in the Midwest District during the month of September

Seattle, Washington
September 29-October 3

National Recreation Congress

(As RECREATION goes to press plans are being made for Miss Scanlon to conduct a series of training courses in the Pacific Northwest District after the Congress. If interested in open dates write to C. E. Reed, Manager, Field Department, National Recreation Association)

GRACE WALKER
Creative Recreation

Talbot County, Maryland
September 8-11
Cambridge, Maryland
September 15-18
Seattle, Washington
September 29-October 3
Montpelier, Vermont
October 20
Wadesboro, North Carolina
October 27-30
Durham, North Carolina
November 3-6

Miss Kathleen A. Francis, Board of Education, Easton, Maryland

Mrs. Viola J. Comegys, St. Clair High School, Cambridge, Maryland

National Recreation Congress

Mrs. A. O. Brungardt, Vermont Director of Recreation

Mrs. Dorothy P. Goodson, Supervisor, Negro Schools of Anson County

Irwin R. Holmes, W. D. Hill Community Center, 1308 Fayetteville Street

FRANK STAPLES
Arts and Crafts

King County, Washington
September 15-25
Seattle, Washington
September 29-October 3
Klamath Falls, Oregon
October 6-16

Robert C. Stephens, Superintendent of Park and Recreation Department, 612 County City Building

National Recreation Congress

Robert E. Bonney, Superintendent of Recreation, City Hall

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of courses, registration procedure and the like, communicate with the sponsors of the courses as listed above.

Hints and Helps for the Fall Holidays

Material to aid you in your planning for Halloween and Thanksgiving celebrations is available from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.



Halloween

- All Set for Halloween** (P 10)—Large-scale, outdoor suggestions and smaller-scale, indoor ideas \$15
- Bring On Your Spooks** (MB 1949)—Suggestions for decorations and games . . . \$10
- Community Celebrates Halloween, The** (P 108)—Reports from many cities, with suggestions for the whole community and for neighborhood affairs \$15
- For a Halloween Party** (MB 580)—Games, contests and fortunes for a party . . . \$10
- Fun for Halloween** (P 78)—Party plans include decorations, invitations, pre-party games, active games, quiet games, musical activities, stories, dramatics and a good bibliography \$25
- Games and Stunts for Halloween** (P 113)—Includes a dance, fortune-telling, and so forth \$15
- Ghosts and All** (MB 625)—A party plan \$10
- Halloween Gambols** (P 118)—A short play in which the host is none other than Mephistopheles, and there are ghosts, goblins and witches \$10
- Halloween Party for Children, A** (MB 1696)—House-to-house party with different activities at every stop along the route \$10
- Outline for Halloween** (MB 2003)—Lafayette, Louisiana, plans for grade parties \$10
- Peter Pumpkin Eater** (MP 202)—A children's play, based upon the old nursery rhyme \$15
- Terrible Ghost Story, A** (MB 267)—Chills and thrills abound in this short, but effective, ghost story \$10
- Window Painting for Halloween** (P 116)—Suggestions for window painting contests \$10

Thanksgiving

- Captain's Dilemma, The** (MP 89)—A playlet based upon the famous courtship of Miles Standish \$10
- Children of the Americas** (P 117)—A pageant depicting, through song and dance, historic periods of America \$10
- Community Pageant for Thanksgiving** (MB 2010) \$10
- Faith of Our Fathers** (MP 46)—A Pilgrim pageant. The first part tells of the Pilgrims, brings out clearly the signing of the Mayflower Compact and also contains a scene of the first Thanksgiving. The second part tells of the faith of our fathers in modern times \$25
- Family Party for Thanksgiving, A** (MB 1578) \$10
- For a Happy Thanksgiving** (Reprinted from RECREATION) — Suggestions for a simple harvest community night consisting of songs, dances and considerable pageantry. Also suggests other possibilities for harvest entertainments and festivals \$10
- Harvest Home Thanksgiving Party** (P 119)—Grand fun for a family celebration \$10
- Program for Thanksgiving, A** (P 120)—Eight tableaux with narrators . . . \$10
- Thanksgiving Ceremonial, A** (MB 1421)—For church, school, community auditorium use. The Earth Mother and the Earth Children take part in a procession, followed by groups of Pilgrims, pioneers and those who share their offerings \$10
- Thanksgiving Down on the Farm** (MB 1892)—Decorations and games . . \$10
- Three Thanksgivings, The** (MP 51)—A November humoresque of the Thanksgivings of the past, present and future . . . \$25
- Turkeys in the Treetop** (MP 407)—Games and mixers for your party \$10

